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CLOTH AND YARN CONTROL TO CONTINUE

Extra Production Of 800 Million Yards

COMPENSATION TO LABOUR FOR OVERTIME

Question Of Prices To Be Referred To Tariff Board

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): The Government of India today announced its textile policy, the main points of which are: (1) Continuation of the control of cloth and yarn; (2) Increase of production by 800 millon yards; (3) Lowering of average count and reduction of varieties; (4) Tariff Board to advice on the question of prices; (5) Setting up of an Equalisation Fund, (6) Quota-holders' commission to be halted and (7) Labour to be compensated for extra work.

FALL IN PRODUCTION

A press note says the Government of India have viewed with concern the continued fall in the production of cloth and yarn during the last few months. A variety of reasons have contributed to this fall amongst which are a recent and progressive shift of production from coarse and medium varieties produced with Indian cotton to relatively finer varieties, the reduction of the working day from 9 to 8 hours since August 1946 and the general unrest and relaxation of effort which have followed the strain of the war years.

In February 1947, the Government of India appointed an Ad Hoc Deparmental Committee to investigate the causes of the fall in production and the price structure which had apparently made it remunerative for the mills to shift production from coarse and medium to finer varieties. This Committee has prepared a scheme for standardisation of production with two main features:—

(A) the lowering of the average count produced by each mill and (B) the reduction of the types and varieties so as to increase production by making the maxmum use of the available supplies of yarn.

VARIETIES TO BE RESTRICTED

The Scheme will restrict production to such varieties as are in popular demand, reduce unnecessary widths and specify the minimum breaking strength of yarn. The objective is to produce more and better cloth at the expense of finer varieties worn only by a few classes. This scheme which is expected to increase production by about 400 million yards of mill cloth and 400 million yards of handloom cloth has found general support and has been endorsed by the Commodities Prices Board.

The Committee also recommended a revision of the price structure which involved an increase in the price of coarse cloth and yarn. The Commodities Prices Board have viewed this proposal with disfavour and suggested that, if necessary price adjustments should be secured by an Equalisation Fund whereby the prices of fine varieties are utilised to subsidise coarse and medium varieties.

Government have carefully considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the views of the Commodities Prices Board and have also taken into account the weight of public opinion against any increase in the price of an essential commodity like cloth. They have accordingly decided to remit the whole question to the Tariff Board for advice.

As an immediate practical measure, however, Government are bringing into force from December 1, 1947, the scheme for the standardisation of production referred to earlier.

EQUALISATION FUND

They are also constituting an Equalisation Fund to which will be credited.

(A) the diffence between existing ex-mill prices of fine and super-fine cloth and the lower prices which the Ad Hoc Committee believe to be fair;

(B) Half of the amount now being paid as quota- holders' commission which Government have decided to reduce with effect from 1st January 1948 from 3 to 1-1/2 p.c. and (C) a surcharge on a sliding scale on free yarn sold by mills.

If Govrnment decide on the recommendations of the Tariff Board to increase the prices of any types or varieties of cloth or yarn such increase will be given retrospective effect on all cloth and yarn delivered by the mills under the standardisation scheme after 1st December 1947, provided a prescribed target of production has been reached. On account payments will be made to a mill if such assistance is shown to be necessary for the maintenance of production.

Regional and Unit Production Commitees consisting of representatives of labour and industry will also be set up to ensure that there is no leakage at the mill end and that labour fully co-operates in the production programme. Government will appeal to labour to work slightly longer hours than at present as an emergency measure. Any overtime will be adquately remunerated. Besides such compensation, suitable labour welfare measures in the cotton textile idnustry will be financed by Government out of the Equalisation Fund which it is proposed to create on the lines suggested by the Commodities Prices Board.

During recent weeks there has been considerable controversy on the question of decontrol of cloth and yarn. Government are of the view that with supplies well below demand immediate decontrol would only lead to a repetition of the shortages and high prices which occurred in 1943 and were the direct reasons for the institution of the existing control over cloth and yarn. Apart from the grave hardships which will ensue, should such a situation recur, an increase of the price levels of cloth and yarn to those of 1943 would start an inflationary spiral dangerous to the country's economy. If however the present scheme for increase of production should produce the expected results relaxation or withdrawal of existing control would become feasible. It is the policy of Government to continue the control only so long as is necessary in the best interests of the country and in a form which will throw the least inconvenience on consumer and producer alike.

New Govt. Loan

The Government of India have invited subscriptions on Nov. 15 for a new two and three quarter per cent loan of Rs. 40 crores, redeemable at par in 1962.

The Loan will be closed without notice as soon as subscriptions amount to Rs. 40 crores, and in any case not later than the close of business on the 15th November 1947.

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 (Nominal) of the loan applied for.

3 1/2 per cent Loan, 1947-50 notified for repayment on the 15th November 1947 will also be accepted as subscriptions at Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 (Nominal) tendered for conversion.

Applications will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Imperial Bank of India branches in India.

For full particulars, apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

I. L. O. ASIAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

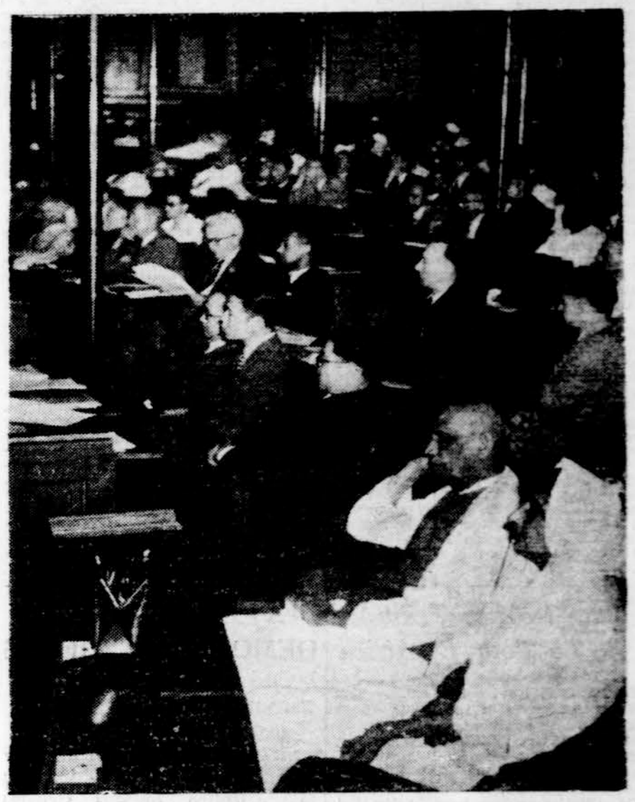

Photo shows: Sardar Patel & Rajkumari Amritkaur and Chinese delegation (in the first row) and other delegates from twenty countries and Indian visitors to the conference at New Delhi on Oct. 28.

More Trains To Move Refugees

Military Evacuation Organisation Finalises Plan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (API): The Military Evacuation Organisation, India's advanced Headquarters at Lahore, under the command of Brigadier Mohite, have finalised plans to speed up the movement of refugees from West Punjab to India. More refugee trains will be run shortly and more army and civilians transport is being made available to complete evacuation within the shortest possible time. Special arrangements are being made for the removal of the aged women and children.

Clearance of refugees from pockets in West Punjab continues steadily.

On October 29, 6,000 refugees arrived in India by refugee trains from Lahore and 3,000 from Lyallpur. 3,000 refugees each from Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana were moved by train to Pakistan.

Families of Royal Indian Navy and Army personnel were moved to India from Sarogodha, Multan, Sianvali and Phillawan in Pakistan.

FOUR KILLED IN AGRARIAN RIOT

BAHREICH, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): Four persons are reported to have been killed and three injured, one of them seriously in an Agarian riot between tenants and sub-tenants of Bhirpur village, yesterday. Police reinforcements have been rushed to the place.

26 INCIDENTS IN BUDAUN

BUDAUN, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Twenty-six stabbing incidents, including two fatal, have been reported, upto the time of writing, in communal disturbances, which broke out in the city on October 27, following a cow-slaughter on the second day of Id, says a press communique issued by the District Magistrate, Badaun.

Curfew has been clamped down on the city with limited relaxations. In the mohallas were stabbings took place the police have been authorised to shoot at sight any person who breaks the law.

Several persons have been detained under the Maintenance of Public Order act and many arrests have been made. Following searches large quantities of missiles, lathis and ballans have been recovered. A general delivery of all fire-arms has ben ordered.

The town is being heavily patrolled and the situation shows sign of improvement.

JULLUNDUR BAN ON MEETINGS

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Jullunder has issued an order today under the Punjab Public Safety Act, prohibiting un-November 27, processions, meetings and demonstrations in any public place and carrying of weapons throughout the district of Jullundur. Carrying of sheathed kirpans by Sikhs and Khurkhris by Gurkhas is exempted.

ONE INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

MORADABAD, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): One person was seriously injured as a result of a bomb explosion in Moradabad city today.

One stabbing incident has also reported.

Curfew has been imposed in the affected areas and vigorous patrolling continues. A few arrests have been made.

POLICE INTERCEPT PAKISTAN-BOUND GOODS WAGONS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): Twenty-four Western Pakistan-bound goods wagons were intercepted at Lucknow junction by the Government Railway Police who are reported to have searched four wagons and seized railway machinery parts worth several thousand rupees, a dozen spears, costly saloon cushions, cloth bales furniture a few tins of kerosene oil and costly tools.

The goods have been booked from Lucknow railway junction for Lahore and Karachi in the name of officers of Loco and carraiage wagon shops, running shed and D.T.S. Office of the East Indian Railway who have opted for Pakistan.

LATE NEWS

PAKISTAN'S PROTEST TO INDIAN UNION

LAHORE, Nov. 2.—The Government of Pakistan, in a communique, protests against the action of the Indian Union in moving 1,000 troops into Manavadar on October 22 and "forcibly removing" the Chief of Manavar to Rajkot.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 2 (Reuter).—Mr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said here tonight "I confirm that the Lebanese, Syrian and Egyptian armies are massing on the Palestine borders now."

"The Transjordan Army is on duty inside Palestine."

"The Arabs have decided to fight to save Palestine against any Power attempting to implement partition, although the Arabs do not wish to use force against anyone."

SHANGHAI, Nov. 2. (Reuter): A strong Chinese Government column headed by units of China's Crack New First Army—trained and equipped by Americans in India during the war for the Burma Campaign—was today reported to be nearing Manchurian capital of Chang Chun where fighting against Communist troops is going on.

Driving north along the railway from Mukden the column was said to be about 37 miles south of Chang Chun and was expected very soon to link up with a force which had begun a drive southward from the Manchurian capital.

Heavy fighting continued in the sector of Kirin, Chang Chun's vital power supply centre, where the Government used a large number of bombers and fighters in an attempt to silence Communist artillery.

BALUCHISTAN REGULATION

Pakistan Govt. Measure For Public Safety

KARACHI, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of Pakistan has made a regulation to provide for the maintenance of public safety in Baluchistan.

This regulation may be called the Baluchistan Public Safety Regulation, 1947, and it extends to the whole of Baluchistan and has come into force forthwith.

It is published in the Gazette of Pakistan Extraordinary by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of Pakistan.

Under the Regulation, the Chief Commissioner, the District Magistrate or any Government servant authorised by the Chief Commissioner is empowered to arrest without warrant and detain any persons suspected of committing breach of peace.

Powers are also enacted to prohibit meetings or processions or the carrying in public or anything capable of being used a weapon of offence.

Chapter two of the Regulation deals with emergency powers: Chapter Three deals with offences penalties while Chapter Four is claused with the procedure for the trial of offences. Under Chapter Five are detailed special provisions relating to the payment of certain liabilities.

India's Victory At UNO

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 2. (Reuter): The Indian resolution urging that South Africa should propose for the consideration by the next General Assembly a Trusteeship Agreement for S. W. Africa, was carried at the General Assembly yesterday by 41 votes to ten with four abstentions.....

(See Page 7)

Pledge To Kashmir Will Be Kept, Says Nehru

TRIBUTE TO LEADERSHIP OF SHEIKH ABDULLA

Pakistan Blamed For Letting Raiders Cross Frontier

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): In the course of a broadcast tonight, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister declared: "We have given our word to the people of Kashmir to protect them against the invader and we shall keep our pledge".

POSER TO PAKISTAN

Pandit Nehru expressed sorrow at the turn of events in Kashmir and said that the invaders and raiders were men fully armed and well-trained and had competent leadership. All of those had come across and from Pakistan territory. "We have a right to ask", the Prime Minister said, "The Pakistan Government how and why these people could come across the Frontier Province or West Punjab and how they have been armed so effectively. Is this not a violation of International Law and an unfriendly act towards a neighbour country? Is the Pakistan Government too weak to prevent armies marching across its territories to invade another country or is it willing that this should happen? There is no third alternative."

The Government of India are

(Continued on page 5 Col. 5)

Chitral Accedes To Pakistan

LAHORE, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): The Mehtar of Chitral, a State on the border of Kashmir, has repudiated the nominal suzerainty of the Maharaja of Kashmir and has announced his State's accession to the Pakistan Dominion it was learned in Lahore this evening.

JINNAH'S EX-SECRETARY ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (API).—Mr. Kaurshid who was formerly Secretary to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, was arrested in Srinagar today by the Kashmir Government, according to information reaching Delhi.

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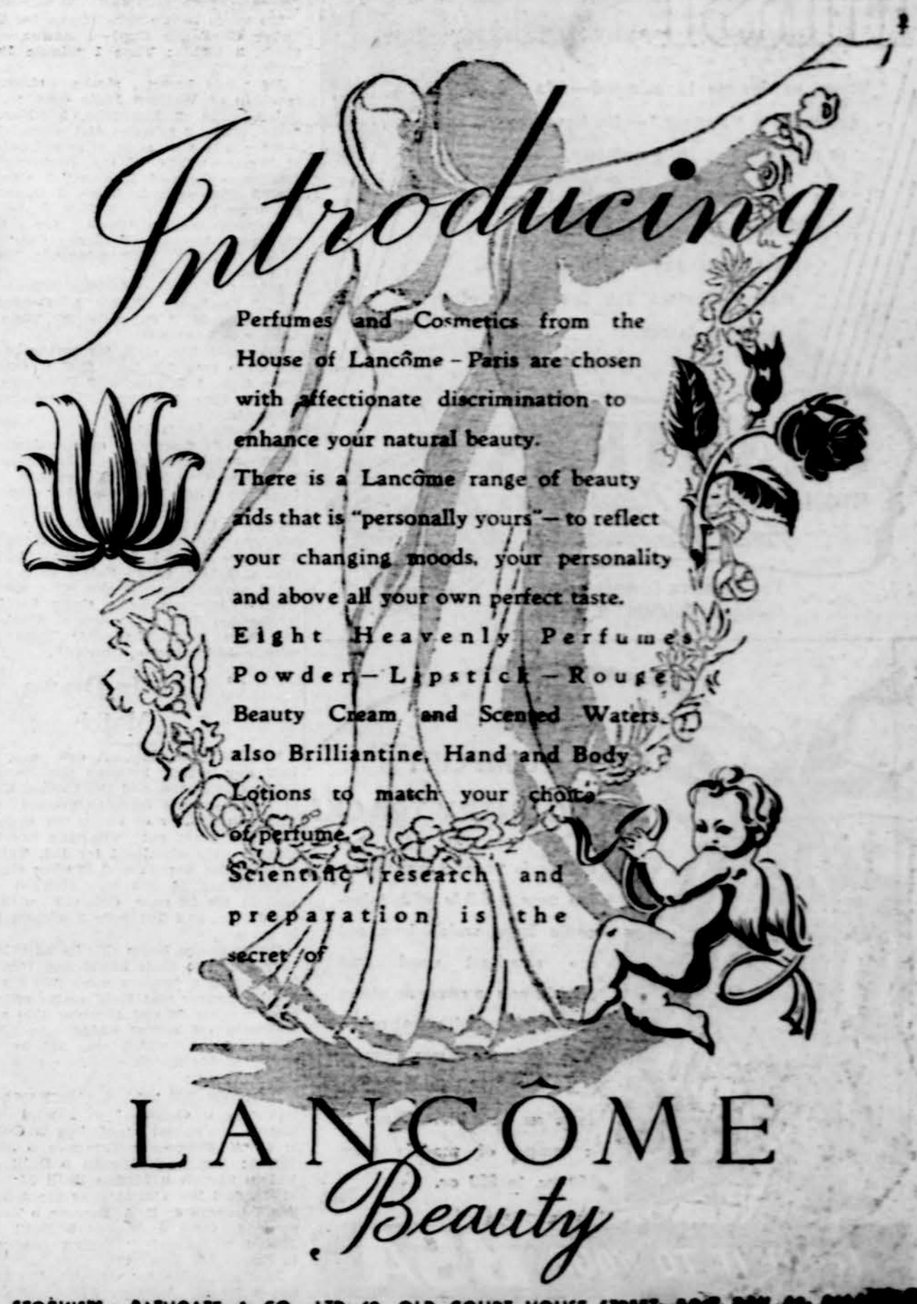
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Nazir Breaks More Records

C. C. I. Acquatics

BOMBAY, Sunday.—Several records were lowered this morning when the annual C.C.I. swimming gala concluded in a blaze of glory for young Miss Dolly Nazir who was responsible for the lowering of four records. They were for the 50 yards breast stroke under 12 (time 41.3 seconds), 50 yards free style for girls under 16 (time 34.6 seconds), 100 yards breast stroke open (time 1 minute 28.4 seconds) added to which was the record of 34 seconds for the 50 yards free style for girls under 12 which she set up during the heats.

Chander who established the new record of 5 minutes 6.5 seconds in the heats of the 400 yards free style was surprisingly placed second in the finals Mansoor wining the event in 5 minutes and 8.7 seconds.

Other records were: Miss Pamela Ballantyne who covered 100 yards free style open in 11.8 minutes, Naigamwalla who covered 200 yards breast stroke in 2 minutes and 44.5 seconds in the heats, Jhangiani who covered 100 yards free style for boys under 16 in 64.7 seconds and the first string of the Golwalla's who timed 1 minute and 46.6 seconds in the inter-club relay race.

Another feature was the third consecutive win of Sawoo in the 100 yards back stroke event.

The results:

BOYS

Under 16

50 yards breast stroke—1 Sampat, 2 Ashar, 3 Kothari; Time 40.1 seconds.

50 yards back stroke—1 Haride, 2 Nurani, 3 Dosa; Time 38.4 seconds.

50 yards free style—1 Jhangiani, 2 Sampant, 3 Lam.

Under

100 yards free style—1 Chandanani, 2 De, 3 Nanavati; Time 1 minute 7.4 seconds. (Record).

GIRLS

Under 12

50 yards breast stroke—1 D. Nazir, 2 N. J. Engineer, 3 R. Rahimtoola; Time 41.3 seconds (Record).

50 yards free style—1 D. Nazir, 2 B. Sheaffer, Time 34.5 seconds.

Under 16

50 yards free style—1 D. Nazir, 2 A. Diwan, 3 S. Shirodkar; Time 34.6 seconds (Record).

MEN

100 yards free style (Championship of Western India Open for the "Sunday Standard" Challenge Cup)—1 R. Sawoo, 2 Mansoor, 3 Thanawalla; Time 58 seconds.

100 yards breast stroke (Open for the Jasdanwalla Challenge Cup) 1 Bharucha, 2 Naigamwalla, 3 Daruwalla; Time 1 minute 16.4 seconds.

Plain diving (Championship of Western India Open for the Jasdanwalla Challenge Cup)—1 Yodh, 2 Asher, 3 Thacker; Points 85.45.

100 yards back stroke (Open for the Baker Challenge Cup)—1 Sawoo, 2 Shah, 3 Mehta; Time 1 minute 10.8 seconds.

200 yards breast stroke (Championship of Western India open): 1 Naigamwalla, 2 Bharucha, 3 Nanavatty; Time 2 minutes 44.7 seconds.

400 yards free style (Championship of Western India of the Jasdanwalla Challenge Cup)—1 Mansoor, 2 Chander, 3 Chandanani; Time 5 minutes 8.1 seconds.

75 yards medley (Open for the Evergreen Pictures Challenge Cup)—1 Sawoo, 2 Shah, 3 Chandanani; Time 48.1 secs.

Inter-Club Relay (for the "Times of India" Challenge Shield) 1 Golwalla 'A', 2 Macabi, 3 Golwalla 'B'; Time 1 minute 46.6 seconds.

100 yards free style for members of the Club only for the C.C.I. Challenge Cup. 1 Bharucha, 2 Vasaigara 3 Golah; Time 1 minute 23.4 seconds. (Record).

WOMEN

100 yards freestyle (Championship of Western India for the Jasdanwalla Challenge Cup : 1 P. Ballantyne, 2 L. King Time 1 minute 11.8 seconds (Record).

Plain Diving (Championship of Western India for the S. P. Kapadia Challenge Cup) 1 I. Soltau, 2 Z. Wadia, 3 Mrs. Lane; Points 65.4.

100 yards breast stroke (Championship of Western India Open for the Keshavdeo Podar Challenge Cup)—1 D. Nazir, 2 N. Bharucha; Time 1 minute 28.4 seconds (Record).

C. C. I. In Drawn Match

BOMBAY, Sunday.—A one and a half day match between the Rander Islam Gymkhana and the Cricket Club of India on the former's ground resulted in a draw of which the visitors had the worst part. Batting first the visitors were dismissed for 156, Yakub Sheikh, the Baroda and Muslim player contributing 34 Jhaveri claimed 3 wickets for 22 runs, Colah 2 wickets for 6 runs and Tarapore 2 wickets for 20 runs.

Going in the home side found things very much to their liking and treated the opposing bowlers with scant respect. Amersey and Raiji each retired after scoring 58 and Ibrahim (37) and Malhotra (36 retire) added to the C.C.I.'s total which was 286 in a twelve-a-side match.

The scores:

RANDER ISLAM GYMKHANA:—Nakhuda b Colah 1; Piperei st. Mantri b Jhaveri 2; Madari b Colah 3; U. A. Baporia c Tarapore b Jhaveri 3; Anglia st. Mantri b Raiji 27; Yakub Sheikh b Madan Raiji 34; C. M. Madari lbw Garudachar 21; Ashraf lbw Tarapore 0; E. A. Baporia b Tarapore 29; Gora c Jhaveri b Raiji 19; Murad b Jhaveri 1; Ismail not out 6; Extras 10; Total 156.

Bowling averages: Jhaveri 13|4|22|3; Colah 7|4|6|2; Amersey 3|0|7|0; Tarapore 17|9|20|2; Raiji 17|3|53|3; Laxman 6|0|17|0; Garudachar 4|1|8|1; Rana 5|3|3|0.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA:—Ibrahim run out 37; Amersey retired 58; Mantri b Ismail 26; Colah c Ismail b Murad 28; Raiji retired 58; Malhotra retired 36; Garudachar lbw b Murad 0; Jhaveri lbw b Ashraf 26; Tarapore st. Piperei b Ashraf 6; Chandarana run out 0; Laxmanan c. Baporia b Sheikh 0; Rana not out 0; Extras 7; Total 286.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Anglia 11|0|68|0; Madari 7|0|33|0; Sheikh 11|0|31|0; Murad 18|0|55|2; Ashraf 6|0|43|2; Gora 4|0|32|0; Ismail 4|1|13|1; Baporia 1|1|0|1.

MULTILATERAL TRADE ISSUE FACES HAVANA CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The critical decision on whether to espouse the principles of multilateralism in world trade and to co-operate in putting them into practice will have to be made by the 50 to 60 nations participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment to be held in Havana beginning November 21.

The alternative is to allow present restrictions, controls and bilateralism, which are stifling world trade, to be maintained so far into the future that they will be difficult ever to dislodge.

The decision will come on the adoption at the conference of a charter for an International Trade Organization (ITO). The draft charter approved on Augus 2 at Geneva by the preparatory committee of the Havana conference holds to a minimum exceptions which permit continued departures from the principles of multilateral trade. Furthermore, the exceptions are so framed as to bring to an end, at the earliest possible time, the use of such measures.

CONDITIONS FOR MULTILATERAL TRADE

However, the adoption of such a charter at the Havana conference, even though it is based on principles of multilateralism, which include world-wide tariff reductions and customs unions, will not be enough, in the opinion of Government economists here. This is because such principles can operate only in a world of relative balance, where currencies are stable and trade reasonably in balance.

Only a successful recovery plan for Europe, these economists say, will bring about conditions favourable for multilateralism in world trade. But they add that if an effective recovery programme is carried out in Europe, multilateralism will be possible in the near future. Furthermore, the multilateral principles not only will expedite European recovery but also will help in its maintenance once recovery is achieved.

The necessity of breaking through the vicious circle of trade restrictions and bilateralism was clearly recognized by the Committee of European Economic Co-operation which prepared a European recovery programme at the Paris conference. The 16 participating countries, in their report, stated their resolve to

"1. Abolish as soon as possible abnormal restrictions which at present hamper their trade; and

2. To aim, as between themselves and the rest of the world, at a sound and balanced multilateral trading system based on principles in the Geneva draft of an ITO charter.

The fundamental reason, of course, for present-day bilateralism is economic scarcity. Most nations cannot permit their products to be exported without controls and cannot let monetary proceeds from their exports be spent freely for many types of imports, notably luxury goods. Even those countries whose every desire has been to keep trade as free and open as possible have found themselves caught in an unhappy situation where they have had to set up new trade barriers. With most of the world's currencies inconvertible, there is no way of settling balances except directly, and that means barter trade, with money used only as a unit of account and not at all as a medium of exchange.

AN IMPORTANT POINT

Multilateralism, on the other hand, sets forth a pattern of trade and finance all over the world that prevails, by and large, within countries all over the world. Currencies would be readily convertible into each other and would be relatively stable in relation to each other. Buyers of commodities would be able to buy wherever they chose and sellers of commodities would be able to sell wherever they chose. Tariffs and other barriers to trade would be progressively lower, and discriminations, according to the nationality of the buyers and sellers, would be non-existent.

An important point about multilateralism is that it works to the advantage of all participating countries. If purchases are made where they can be made most cheaply, a country will gain as a buyer; if sales are made where they can be made most profitably, a country will gain as a seller. And the gains are mutual. This is the fundamental economic reason for multilateral trade, domestic or foreign, and it is because of those inherent, inescapable benefits that multilateralism should prevail.—USIS.

Indian Hockey Team To Tour E. Africa

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1 (API).—The Indian Hockey team to tour East Africa will leave Bombay on Nov. 29 and not in the middle of December, announces Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Honorary General Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation.

Dr. Chatterjee has been intimated by all other hockey players of their willingness to join in the East African tour, except Qayum and Dara, whose whereabouts are still unknown. Communications have been addressed to Mr. Bashir Ali Sheikh of the Punjab and Sind Hockey Association enquiring about the two players. The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan has also been approached to help tracing the players.

Poona Open Cycle Race

POONA, Nov. 2 (API).—R. D. Motabhoy today won the 50-kilometre open cycle race organised by the Poona wheelers in keen finish which saw the winner and P. M. Daruvala and Sheikh Yusuf, who were placed second and third, go past the finishing post in a bunch. Motabhoy took one hour and twenty-nine minutes to complete the distance and finished a fraction of second ahead of his other two rivals.

The 15-mile event for the novices, also held today, went to J. Amroliwalla who finished in 47 minutes. The next in order to cover the distance were K. A. Chindi and Sheikh Bashir.

Boys' Boxing Tournament

KARACHI, Nov. 2 (API).—Jellicoe Division of "HMPS Bahadur" won the annual Inter-Divisional Boys' Boxing Tournament here last night with an aggregate of eleven points. Beatty Division was second with ten.

C. Gear of Beatty Division was awarded the best scientific boxer's cup.

Maj. Gen. Akbar Khan, G.O.C., Sind Area, presented the silver cups and certificates to boxers.

At the end of the tournament, a non-decision exhibition fight between Sydney Greve, Bantam-weight champion of Sind and Baluchistan, and Joseph Paul, Sind and Baluchistan Flyweight Champion was ringed.

Death Of Well-known U. S. Race Horse

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, Nov. 1, (Reuter): Man O War, America's best known thoroughbred, has died at Mr. Samuel D. Riddle's faraway farm. Manager. Patrick O'Neil said that his death was due to a heart attack.

The famed horse was beaten only once in his racing career, and as a stallion he sired the winners of more money than any other horse. One of his sons Battleship, won the Grand National at Aintree, Liverpool, in 1938.

DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

Zafrullah Khan On Pakistan's Role

NEWHAVEN, (Connecticut), Nov 2. (Reuter): Sir Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the Pakistan Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, addressing students at Yale University, declared: "Pakistan has been born out of the conviction, passionately held by the Muslim millions of India, that Indo-Muslim ideals of culture and economic justice have a vital contribution to make towards progress and development of human family and very much worth preserving and fostering."

Those who are at the helm of affairs in Pakistan "are determined that this new State shall afford free and unhindered scope to the development of truly democratic ideals", he added.

"NOT only will there be no kind of compulsion imposed on any group or community, but the Government is anxious to secure to all sections of the people every legitimate freedom and scope for progress", he said.

PARANJPYE ENTERTAINS TOURISTS

MELBOURNE, Nov. 2 (Reuter).—At the conclusion of play in yesterday's match the India and Victoria teams were the guests at dinner on Melbourne Cricket ground of Sir Raghunath Paranjpye, Indian High Commissioner who is shortly returning to India.

Indian team Manager Gupta stressed that the tour was educational.

Proposing a toast to the tourists, Mr. R. G. Menzies, leader of the Federal Opposition and a prominent member of Melbourne Cricket Club, said that after the recent brilliant displays he was beginning to doubt if the Indian players had come here to learn anything new.

On behalf of his team Lindsay Hassett presented to Amarnath a new bat autographed by the Victorian players in recognition of his double century, regarded as one of the finest innings ever seen on the Melbourne ground.

BRIAN SELLERS RESIGNS

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuter).—England's Test Captain, Norman Yardley, expected to lead England against the Australians next summer, will also be captaining his County Club, Yorkshire, for Brian Sellers has resigned.

In his letter of resignation, Sellers states that he was 40 years old last March and he felt it only fair to give Norman Yardley the opportunity of leading the county and gaining the experience that counted for so much.

The former Captain felt it was time he should make room for a younger player. At the same time, he would be happy to give the team a hand when required and to have the opportunity to captain the team when Yardley was unable to play.

Son of a former Yorkshire amateur, Sellers was a shrewd and inspiring leader whose batting in tight corners typifies Yorkshire's grit at its best. He was a member of the Test Selection Committee until this year. In 1936, he scored 204 runs against Cambridge University total which had never been exceeded by any Yorkshire amateur.

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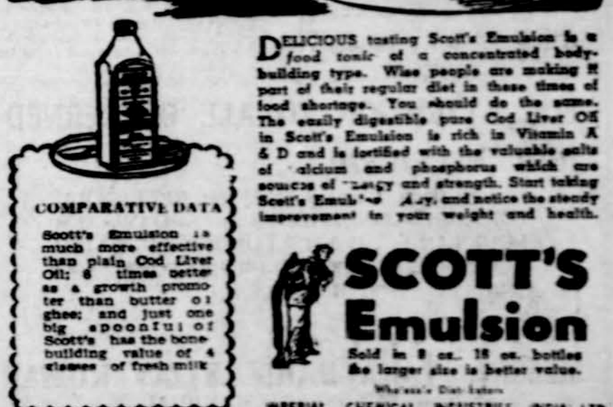

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DELICIOUS tasting Scott's Emulsion is a food tonic of a concentrated body-building type. Wise people are making it part of their regular diet in these times of food shortage. You should do the same. The easily digestible pure Cod Liver Oil in Scott's Emulsion is rich in Vitamin A & D and is fortified with the valuable salts of calcium and phosphorus which are sources of energy and strength. Start taking Scott's Emulsion A.S.P. and notice the steady improvement in your weight and health.

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2ND HOUSE-FULL WEEK
KRISHNA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
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Director: ASPI
SWASTIK
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SUN. Matinee 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 6
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GHHEEN LE AZADI
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Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.
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HIND PICTURES
Powerful family social
ABIDAH
Starring:
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Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30
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7TH NOV.

RAJKAMAL'S LAUGH-HIT
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Plans open from Wed.
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CAPITOL
Advance from today 9-30 to 12-30 and 2-30 to 5-30
PEARL Release

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

NOV. 3 (Monday)
Hindu: Ashwin Vad 5 2003
Muslim: Zilhej 19 1366
Parsi: Khordad 1 1317
Sunrise 6-40 a.m., Sunset 6-05 p.m.
Hightde 02-56, 14-13 Lowtide 08-52, 20-37

To-day's Engagements

"SILVERFISH:— Adjourned Annual General Meeting to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

YOUTHS OWN UNION:— "Would YOU advocate Inter-marriages?" Symposium at Youths' Own Union—YOU— today (Monday) at Cama Oriental Institute's Library Hall at 6-15 p.m.

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY: An exhibition of pictorial protography by Mr. Sam B. Tata, sponsored by the Bombay Art Society, will be opened by Mr. J.N. Unwalla, today (Monday) at 6 p. m. at the Bombay Art Society Salon in Sasson Building, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. The exhibition which will continue from 4 th—10th Nov. will remain open from 4 p.m.—8 p.m. day. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sam B. Tata is the winner of the premier award at the recent exhibition of the Photographic Society of India.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS: Dr. John Haynes Holmes will give the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs a talk on "India, America & Russia" today (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Board Room (4th Floor), Bombay House, Bruce Street.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY CHOWPATTY: From today (Monday) the afternoon session will be from 3-0 to 6 p.m. instead of 3-30 to 6-30. This will enable the children to return home in daylight.

ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS: A Branch meeting of the Association will be held today (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Haffkine Institute, Parel, to discuss and pass the Draft Constitution of the Association.

MAZDAZNAN SCIENCE EVENING: Today (Monday) at 6-15 p. m. at Alexandra Girls School Hall, Wandby Road Dr. M. Parakh will deliver a lecture on "Inorganic Salts in food and their role and sources".

NORTH BOMBAY HOTEL KAMGAR UNION: General Secretary of the North Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union writes:—

"A General body meeting of the North Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union will be held at "Damodar Thakkersy Hall Parel" today (Monday) 9-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. M. Madhavan. Mr. G.G. Mehta, General Secretary of the B.E.S. & T. Worker's Union and President of the Bank Employees Federation and others will address the gathering.

TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE AND ECONOMISTS MEETING

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The joint meeting of the Consultative Committee of Economists and the Trade Policy Committee resumed discussion on the Draft Trade Charter, drawn at the International Trade Conference at Geneva recently clause by clause today for an hour. The meeting did not conclude its deliberations and further discussion will be taken up at tomorrow's sitting.

8000 Dock Workers Threaten Strike

BOMBAY Sunday.

About 8,000 workers of the Bombay Port Trust Docks will go on strike on November 15, if their demands are not met by the Authorities before that time.

The strike of these workers who load and unload cargo at the docks if it materlises, will render nearly 32,000 other employees idle and seriously hamper import and export trade.

The main demands of the workers are direct recruitment of workers without the intervention of middlemen, and a minimum wage of Rs. 90 a month.

The strike notice was served on Saturday on the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust and to a dozen stevedore companies including British India steam Navigation, Bombay Steam Navigation, Forbes Forbes and Anchor Line.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY Nov. 3.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Pandharinath Nageshkar Gat tora on the tabla 8-45 Bhaxgeeten 9-0 Kausalya Manjeshwar (Desi) 12-0 Behnon Ke Liya Programme of special interest to women 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Light Medley 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 B. V. Jadhav (Gaud Sarang) 4-45 S. B. Deshpande (Bhimpala) 5-0 Pandharinath Nageshkar Gat tora on the tabla 5-15 B. V. Jadhav (Gorakh Kalayan) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 S. B. Deshpande (Sham Kalyan) 6?30 Sharfuddin (Ghazal) 6-45 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujerati Pad) 7-0 S. K. Abhyankar (Puria Dhanashri) 7-15 Pandharinath Nageshka- 7-30 Udyogona Utkarsh Mate Sher Bajar Niavashyakta Chhe Discussion in Gujerati 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round-up Relayed from Delhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News 9-45 Books on my Shelf Talk in English 10-0 B. V. Jadhav (Shriranjani Hori) 10-30 Kausalya Manjeshwar Vocal Music.

VARIATION

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. As in Bombay 1 7-40 Bhakti 5-45 p.m. Topics 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujerati Pad) 8-15 S. B. Deshpande Marathi Songs 9-0 Kausalya Manjeshwar (Vocal Music 9-30 Sharfudding (Ghazal).

Bombay Women's Association: Group Photo of Constituent Branch Conference held on Saturday.

WOMEN DEMAND TRAINING IN SELF-DEFENCE

Bombay Association Pledges Support To Govt. In Their Efforts To Restore Communal Harmony

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Training for women in self-defence and intensification of the battle against the black-market were demanded by the Bombay Women's Association which concluded a two-day discussion on Sunday on the various problems confronting India's "fair sex."

The demanded that the disturbed conditions obtaining in several parts of the country warranted immediate measures being taken to safeguard effectively the lives and honour of women. This, it was claimed, could be done in the first instance by training girls and women in self-defence.

One speaker suggested that she was for women being armed with defensive weapons if necessary. Taking a similar line, another woman expressed the view that the immense suffering and misery unleashed on women in the Punjab could have been avoided had they not been "nurtured in submissiveness as hitherto."

The meeting was of the opinion that blackmarkeetting and profiteering were prevalent at present on a great scale and that only strong action could curb the evils. Modifications of the basis of the Textile Control Board so as to include in it the interests of the consumers in a larger measure was advised.

Pledging support to Government in their efforts to restore communal harmony and mitigate the hardships of refugees, the conference asked that peace brigades be formed to serve different localities and called upon women to enrol in them.

Mrs. Billimoria presided over the conference.

Kher To Inaugurate Conference Of Education Officers

BOMBAY, Nov. 1, (U.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, will inaugurate a conference of Education Officers and workers in the field of education at the Training College for Men, Poona, on November 7.

The conference, which will continue on November 8 and 9, will be presided over by Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Advisor to Government.

Among the problem to be discussed at expert level are training of teachers, inspection of schools and the question of Primary Basic, Secondary and Adult Education.

In addition, the larger aspects of education involving education for inter-communal harmony, the place of arts, crafts, and extra-curricular in schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF GURKHA SOLDIERS

U. K. & Indian Delegations Leave For Nepal

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): A United Kingdom Delegation and a Delegation from the Government of India left today for Nepal to conduct tripartite negotiations with the Government of Nepal to discuss the employment of Gurkha soldiers by H. M. G. and the Government of India, says a press note issued by the External Affairs Ministry.

The Government of India delegation is headed by Lieut. Col. Bedi of the Indian Political Service. He is accompanied by Mr. J. Dayal, Joint Financial Adviser, Defence and Col. Sheo Dat Singh.

The United Kingdom Delegation is headed by Mr. A. C B. Symon, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner India.

Agreement in principle regarding employment of Gurkha troops by H.M.G. and the Government of India had been reached in discussions with the Nepal Government and the present discussions, it is understood, will deal with other details such as terms and conditions of employment.

RATION CARDS

The distribution of new foodgrains and sugar ration cards at all the Factory and large organistion Ration Shops falling in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will continue upto November 29, 1947. All the foodgrains ration cards (including supplementary ration cards) in respect of which a declaration has been made are required to be produced along with sugar and kerosene cards and cloth registration sheets, at the shop, where the foodgrains ration cards are registered. New foodgrains and sugar cards will be issued in exchange for the present ones.

NATIONAL GUARD FOR PAKISTAN

Ordinance Promulgated To Meet "Emergency"

KARACHI, Nov. 2. (A.P.I.): An ordinance was promulgated today "to enable the formation of a National Guard in Pakistan."

The Ordinance appeared in the Gazette of Pakistan Extraordinary dated Sunday November 2, 1947.

It has been issued by the Ministry of Law and Labour. It says.

"Whereas an emergency has arisen in Pakistan making it necessary to form a voluntary organization for supplementing the armed forces of Pakistan.

"Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 421 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, the Governor-General of Pakistan is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance, namely:—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Pakistan National Guard Ordinance, 1947.

2. It extends to all the territories of Pakistan.

3. It shall come into force at once.

4. (A) The Pakistan National Guard shall be raised on a voluntary basis, and shall be controlled, equipped and trained under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army.

(B) a Director of the Pakistan National Guard shall be appointed by the Government of Pakistan and the Commander-in-Chief may delegate to him such of his powers under subclause (A) above as he may deem fit.

5. (A) The Government of Pakistan may, by notification in the Official Gazette, order the embodiment into the Pakistan army of the Pakistan National Guard in their entirety or such portion thereof as it may determine for a specific period, or periods, which it may extend from time to time.

(B) When so embodied, they shall be subject to the Indian Army Act as adapted in Pakistan.

Arrested On Charge Of Blackmarketing Petrol

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Merwanji D. Bhathena, one of the partners of the Petrol Service Station, next to Ritz Hotel opposite the Churchgate Station, was arrested today by the city police (Crime Branch II) on a charge of blackmarketing in petrol. Rama Prasad, an employee, was also taken into custody on the same charge.

Home Guards giving food to Refugees on their arrival in Bombay from Karachi by S. S. Varela.

Indo-Ceylonese Relations

Senanayake's Optimistic Note In Reply To Aney's Congratulations

NASIK, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): The hope that the Indo-Ceylonese relations will soon be settled satisfactorily to both countries is expressed by Mr D. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon in a communication to Mr. M. S. Aney former representative of the Government of India in Ceylon.

The communication is in reply to a congratulatory telegram sent by Mr. Aney on October 21 on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Ceylonese Legislature under the Solbury Constitution on October 23. Mr. Aney in his telegram stated that with Ceylon's attainment of Dominion Status partly he hoped for an early settlement of the Indo-Ceylonese problem and establishment of friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr. Senanayake, while acknowledging the telegram, stated: "I have no doubt that ere long the Indo-Ceylonese relations will be settled satisfactorily to both countries.

Alexander And Sudhir Ghose Meet Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): Mr. Horace Alexander of the Friends Service unit met Mahatma Gandhi this evening. He had talks with Mahatma Gandhi earlier in the day.

It is believed that he has given Mahatma Gandhi an account of his work in East Punjab. Mr. Alexander is working in East Punjab as an independent observer and his collegue Mr. Simonds is working in West Punjab.

Mr Sudhir Ghose, Public Relations Officer in India House, London also met Mahatma Gandhi this evening and stayed with him for about an hour.

POONA, Oct. 30, (API): Nearly 500 residents — men, women and children — from semi-urban areas of Dapodi and Bhopkhel beyond Kirkee marched from their homes today to the Poona Collectorate to demand a restoration in the cut in rations effected about three weeks ago owing to depleted stocks of foodgrains in the District.

The Collector of Poona, Mr. S. V. Barve, assured them that the cut would be restored immediately and orders to that effect were being passed.

NOW... a food advisory service FREE to all!

The Makers of Dalda are glad to put at the disposal of everybody interested their newly instituted Dalda Advisory Service. Their object in doing this is to disseminate information on general principles of nutrition and cooking—a matter which is of growing importance to the health of the nation.
With the scarcity of certain foods it is now more necessary than ever to know which are, and which are not, nourishing and wholesome foods and the best way to cook them. In view of this, you are invited to send questions not only on nutritive values and balanced diets, but also on cooking, recipes, kitchen hygiene and kitchen equipment.

Write for FREE advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
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BOMBAY 1

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A.I. WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 2 (API).—The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from November 1, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on Sunday the 2nd, November 1947:

Ahmedabad 94 67 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 86 60 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 80 63 0 0 0, Bangalore 80 59 0 0 minus 0.3, Baroda 95 66 0 0, Belgaum 84 55 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhopal 88 62 P P minus 0.1, Bhuj 91 67 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 89 69 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 87 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Delhi 86 61 0 0 0, Karachi nil, Mahabaleshwar 77 58 0 0 minus 0.2, Mangalore 87 71 0 0 minus 0.4, Marmagao 85 69 0 0 minus 0.2, Poona 91 58 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 91 63 0 0 minus 0.1, Simla 63 47 0 0 0, Srinagar nil Surat 96 67 0 0 0.

Dry Weather

POONA, Nov. 2 (API).—The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 2nd November, 1947.

The shallow depression that formed yesterday over the north Andaman sea has moved north-westwards and is centred at 08.00 hrs. (I.S.T.) near latitude 14-1/2 degrees N., long. 94 degrees E. It is likely to move north-westwards for some more time and curve towards north-east by tomorrow. Yesterday's western disturbance has moved across Afghanistan. Weather has been dry over the country except for one inch of rain at Port Blair.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in North-east India and the Peninsula.

Forecast until the 3rd evening:—Dry weather will continue over the country. Night temperatures will be markedly below normal in the Deccan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"No State or policy can prosper unless the ground work is moral. The ethical basis of all politics is humanity, and humanity is an international programme. It is a new word for the old love of our fellow-men."

—THOMAS MAVARYK.

The Bombay Chronicle

IMPROVED RENT BILL

There will be widespread satisfaction at the many important improvements made by the Select Committee in the Bombay Rent Control Bill. The most important improvement is with regard to the landlord's power to evict tenants on the ground that he needs his premises for his own use for residential or business purposes, or for the use of his near relations. The Select Committee has deleted the provision which threaten tenants with eviction if the landlord needed his premises for "the son, daughter, father or mother or any person for whom under his personal law the landlord is under an obligation to provide residence". The landlord's relatives have now to shift for themselves just as if he had no premises of his own for their use. They are just like the thousands of persons seeking housing facilities, except that they have a better chance of being accommodated in their landlord relative's unleased premises than the thousands who have no such relatives. The Committee's change in the bill may be hard on the landlords but the original bill would have inflicted a hardship on many more. Moreover, when the amended bill becomes law the landlord will not be legally guilty of failing to provide residence for his relatives. The landlord can now recover possession of his premises only if they are required for occupation by himself or by any other person for whose benefit the premises are held. But he cannot occupy his premises for purposes other than residential, though the original bill allowed him to do so.

Another improvement made by the Select Committee is with regard to increase of rent. The original bill authorised a landlord to make an increase of six per cent in the rent of his premises on the amount expended for reasonable improvements and structural alteration. The principle underlying this provision was unexceptionable. But the public discussion on it revealed the possibility of the vaguely worded provision being grossly abused by the landlord. For instance, he could have made unwanted, though desirable, alterations or additions in the premises, invested unnecessarily large sums thereon being sure of getting 6 per cent interest thereon, and could have harassed the tenants by increasing the rents. This provision, therefore, was fiercely attacked by tenants. The landlord is now allowed to increase the rent only by agreement with the tenant and for such improvement or structural alterations as have been carried out with the written consent of the tenant. The Committee has also made it clear that such improvements and alterations do not include the repairs which the landlord is bound legally to carry out in order to keep the premises in habitable condition. And in view of the common device of the landlords of enhancing rents by withholding necessary amenities the Committee has added a provision making it penal for the landlord to cut off or withhold any essential supply or service enjoyed by the tenants, such as supply of water, electricity, lights in passages and on staircases.

The Committee has also made several other improvements in the interests of the tenants. But it has justly prohibited them from sub-letting the premises or transferring their tenancy. The Committee contends that "under the present circumstances it is undesirable to retain for the tenants the right to sublet the premises or to transfer or assign the tenancy". Not infrequently the tenants do things which they object to when done by the landlord.

The question arises whether on the whole the amended bill leaves to the landlords enough inducement to expand the building industry. We must confess we have doubts about that. But that is not to suggest that we disapprove of the changes made in the bill. They are necessary to avert a greater evil of numerous poor tenants being thrown out on the streets. We rather suggest that it is high time for Government not to rely on private capitalists exclusively to construct more buildings but to give every necessary facility to the men of humbler means to erect buildings of their own, preferably on a co-operative basis. Nay, in order to provide adequate housing facilities to the public speedily Government should construct buildings of their own and let them out on fair terms. If necessary, those buildings may later be transferred to the tenants, formed into Co-operative Societies.

Labour's Opportunity

In the Asian Regional Conference of the I. L. O. at New Delhi, the Pakistan workers' delegate, Mr. M. A. Khan, made a statement which would be most welcome to all in both the States, who earnestly long for peace and friendship between the people of India and Pakistan. Though Pakistan, he said, was now a separate State, still it looked to India for friendly relations. Then he gave this assurance on behalf of the workers: "There may be differences in political outlook, but there are no differences in economic outlook, because in the past we have been united. We will try to maintain that solidarity of the workers of India and Pakistan by means of a confederation of the Indian and Pakistan Federation". Here is the basis of, and opportunity for, work of urgent importance and great promise. The problems of life of the common people have been the same, they have faced the same threats and the same miseries and they have had the same goal and objective. Identity of social and economic interests can overcome the tragedy that has made politics the poisoned casualty of communalism. It is a tragedy which has gravely menaced those social and economic interests, too, of all. The organised working class of both the States has the opportunity. It knows and feels that what is being destroyed is its common interests. It can save the people of both the States by determined and co-operative effort. This is a mission which, in all conscience, requires tremendous reserves of patience and restraint. But the working class can, and must, rise to the call of it.

Frankly Speaking

A U. S. Plan

There is no doubt of the United States' eagerness to destroy Palestine. It is only modified by another kind of eagerness, namely, the eagerness to get some one else to carry out the brutal design. After a good deal of intensive thinking it has produced a clever and insidious plan which Mr. Herschel John commended to the Partition Committee. Under this plan Palestine would be almost immediately divided and demarcated into Jewish and Arab States by the United Nations which would take over the responsibility for the two Palestines after six months. In the interim period, the period for the implementation of the Partition, Britain would continue to be responsible as Mandatory. That is to say, the British would have to deal with the internal upheaval which would inevitably and immediately be provoked, enforce the Partition and establish the two States. After all is over America, wih a few other associates, would walk in and take charge.

Too Smart

The American plan is smart enough. But it is too obvious. First of all the British are committed to refuse any responsibility for enforcing a plan that does not command the agreement of both Arabs and Jews. Secondly, they know that the Arabs are not prepared even to talk Partition. Therefore, the British know, thirdly, that they are being called upon to betray their commitments at, moreover, very heavy cost exclusively to themselves. There will in the circumstances be little wonder if the London report is correct that the British Government had, through the U.S. Ambassador in London, rejected Mr Johnson's proposal even before it was placed before the United Nations' Partition Committee. But a report from Lake Success that Mr. Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, was flying to London for consultations with the Cabinet may be open to the suspicion that some kind of Anglo-American compromise is being attempted on the basis of partition. In that case Britain will also have to bear the consequences of designs on Arab Palestine. For, the one thing that is very clear is that the Arabs—the Arabs of the entire Middle East—are not going to accept any dismemberment of Palestine and that they will fight, in the sense which alone is understood by the would-be partitionists, against all assaults on Arab rights to Palestine. Whoever, that is to say, participates in such assaults must do so with the full realisation of consequences, military, political and economic.

Congress And Municipal Elections

We welcome the decision of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to eschew communal, party or other parochial considerations in selecting Congress candidates for the forthcoming general elections to the Municipal Corporation. As the President, Mr. S. K. Patil, observed, party politics should not be unduly emphasised in civic elections, at any rate in the present political conditions. What is essential is that the Congress should have a sound policy of civic reform and should choose the best candidates that can work wholeheartedly and efficiently for that policy. No fetish should be made of the principle of representation of different communities according to their numerical strength. The best persons willing to devote time and effort for civic service should be selected, irrespective of the communities to which they belong.

Relax The Rule

We welcome Mr. Patil's assurance that in national interest Congress will make special efforts to secure capable women candidates and also capable representatives of the working class. Under the new adult franchise there will be numerous women voters and also those of the working class. And Congress, which justly claims to represent all classes, should not fail to have on it a due number of representatives of these large classes. It will be difficult for several competent candidates, particularly of the working class, to pay to the Congress Party Fund, according to the Party's rule; the high sum of something like Rs. 1,000 for propaganda. We trust Congress will dispense with this rule. Congress is so popular and has at its disposal the honorary services of so many workers that it should not need to take large sums for propaganda from all candidates.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

School Teachers

Sir,—With the dawn of a new era in India we ought to expect rational changes in the field of education which is a nation-building activity. I, therefore, take this opportunity to invite the attention of the authorities of the Bombay University to a long standing grievance of the teaching community in the province. The Bombay University grants degrees only to those who keep terms at colleges affiliated to it. This practice is sound on principle. But every rule has an exception and so, in exceptional cases, certain types of candidates who cannot attend a college ought to be allowed to appear privately at the university examinations. It is an established fact that the teachers in primary and secondary schools in general are poor and their job is really a thankless one. The majority of budding youths, because of poverty and innumerable social evils, have to abandon their aspirations for higher education though they have a first class will and are intelligent to the back-bone.

The prospects before a teacher in a school are very bleak as, often, he is without a degree. He is very keen on getting a degree which improves his prospects. As a teacher he is a student all his life and retains his studious habits. When he prepares others for examinations, can he not prepare himself for his own examinations? Again to be a teacher, he has to learn the art of reading, writing, questioning and answering by experience.

I see no reason why teachers should not be allowed to appear privately at the University examinations. Other Universities such as Calcutta, Nagpur, Benares, Agra and Punjab allow teachers of their respective jurisdictions to appear privately at their examinations. It is again very strange to note that our University does not allow teachers who pass their examinations from other Universities even to terms at colleges affiliated to it as private candidates.

I, therefore, appeal to the authorities of the Bombay University to be so generous as to allow teachers in the province to appear privately at any of their examinations. Secondly, let the University allow teachers, who have passed their last examinations privately from elsewhere, to join colleges under its fold.—Yours, etc.

R. K. PATIL.

Dharwar.

School Boards

Sir,—The outcry of School Boards and those that had once the fortune to be the torch bearers of School Boards begins with the beginning of the introduction of Primary Education Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. These members—present and past—ought to have first searched the heart of their hearts before they came forward under the garb of democratic principles.

They object to the powers being given to the Administrative Officer on the plea that it would be one man's rule. They at once forget that the Administrative Officer is not made the dictator but is made to work in a frame and carry on the administration quite in harmony with rules and regulations framed by Government in the matters including that of transfers and appointments and the acts of the Administrative Officers are always guarded and checked by other superior officers and at last the Government. Even a man with a little bit of civic sense can proceed against the wrong acts of such an Officer; but who is there to check and control the acts of the honorary Board members who are always ready and take much pride to defy the rules and regulations?

Some Boards have gone even to the length of threatening the sponsors of the Primary Education Bill that it would be an uphill task for them to return to their present position in case their very backbones (such as these Board members) desist from helping them in the coming elections. It is nothing but self deception. Such persons should know that this sort of politics will never continue to act in Free India, which is fully awake.—Yours, etc.

A. SADANAND.

From Barren Fields To Rich Farms

NEW ANGLE ON USE OF RIVER WATERS

There Can Be A Little T. V. A. On The Bhima

BY G. N. ACHARYA, (Our Special Correspondent)

We stood on the balcony of the farm house and watched with wonder the peacock fold its feathers and swim beatifully over the placid waters of the river Bhima and make a perfect landing on the far shore, after a flight of over a thousand feet. Peacocks in zoos we had seen enough but we had hardly imagined that a peacock could make a swoop of that kind. We forgot the serious business in hand and tried to lure the peacock dancing merrily on the other side to fly over again. But he and a couple of his friends who were disporting themselves on the tops of a clump of trees farther down the river were not to be easily tempted or fooled.

After a while we got back to the hall, converted to a study class for the occasion. And there with the aid of many coloured maps stuck all over the walls we listened in courteous patience to Mr. N. G. Apte, an agricultural specialist explain to us the higher mysteries of the water resources and the possibilities of farming in the province of Bombay.

I was one of a party of pressmen covering the Legislative Assembly who, in one of the intervals of our routine duties had gone over to a farm at Rajgaon, 65 miles away from Poona. It was a pleasure-cum-educational trip made possible by the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., Mr. V. G. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Motor Transport Association and Mr. S. R. Rajguru, the chief inspiration behind the farm. We had also requisitioned the services of Mr. Apte to help us understand the problems of farming.

CONTRASTING PICTURE

On either side of the river barren fields after barren fields showing faint signs of having been tilled during the last season. They had yielded their meagre quota of jowar or wheat and were waiting for the next season to come over when the primitive plough would lightly turn up the sods, the gnarled peasants would sow their seeds and await the pleasure of the rain god to give them the type of harvest he chose. But the 350 acre farm which we had gone to visit presented a different picture. Scientific knowledge and organisational skill had been harnessed to make of it something very different—rich, green and busy, producing a variety of things to meet human needs.

There were guavas, sweet lime, oranges and mangoes for the Poona fruit market. And there was milk. For the present there were only 50 head of cattle, the buffaloes tethered in their clean sheds with shower bath fittings overhead and a pool attached in which they could gea a cool dip to put them in good humour before milking. A veterinary expert presided over their destinies and was watching to select the breed most suited to the area and would thrive best under the conditions prevailing in the farm. We found his little son, Anil Bhatt, playing with a calf which had arrived only six hours earlier and was waiting to be taught how to get milk out of its mother. In anticipation of the expansion of the herd, a pastuerisation plant was being set up and would go into action presently. The same shed, cooled for pasteurisation would be used also for purposes of fruit canning, on a handicraft basis, when the farm had more fresh fruit than the Poona market could absorb profitably.

There were flowers too—Chandu and Sevanti and Tuberoses—which came to Bombay for sale. There were plots reserved for rice and wheat; and a tractor was busy tackling the crust of what seemed hard and inhospitable soil. The press boys who had ridden many types of vehicles clambered eagerly on to the noisy machine. A tractor ride was not to be missed!

There were fifty permanent workers on the farm; the rest of the labour was hired according to seasonal needs. When we went there were three hundred of them.

REASON WHY

The simple difference between this farm and the land around was the fact that there were three pumps raising water from the river to higher levels. That, in fact, is the crux of the problem of farming in the river valleys of Bombay.

Mr. Apte took the business of educating us in the water supply problem as relating to the growth of more food in the province, very seriously indeed. He had his charts and maps—of rainfall, temperature and humidity; and river irrigation and canal irrigation and well irrigation. Enough rain falls on the Sahyadris every year to irrigate every inch of the province, if only human ingenuity and endeavour is equal to making full use of the water resources. It would not be competent for me to go into all those questions or into the relative merits of the various river valleys in the province and how they could be developed. It must be left to those who have the necessary technical equipment.

But we were on the Bhima and I was therefore struck by one aspect of the information we had gathered. Into that we went a little more in detail and I want to set it out here; because I think it deserves more attention than it has, to my knowledge, received.

DAZZLING PROJECTS

We have all heard of vast reconstruction schemes—giant multi-purpose projects costing millions and years of labour. Wonderful plans, marvels of engineering which would tame mighty rivers, impound them in mountain fastnesses and make the accumulated power of the waters serve the purposes of the people of this impoverished land, have been presented to us only too often. The wagons of our planning have been hitched to the stars and for the moment it seems we can do nothing better than wistfully gaze at them We have all heard with wonderment of the Kosi Project and the Mahanadi project—but we have not heard of the Bhima project.

No such thing exists; but it can exist and it is quite a different kind of project. There is nothing to dazzle the imagination in it; it is no marvel of engineering. It only calls for a marvel of organisation. It will need not a fat lot of money but a good bit of fresh thinking in high places. It is not one of those multi-purpose projects we hear so much about. It will just do for agriculture. Perhaps too some fish can be bred; and maybe little boats can ply for short distances up and down the river.

ALONG THE RIVER'S PATH

To understand this project one has to know something of the topography of the Bhima valley. This valley consists of the whole of Poona and Sholapur districts and parts of Satara and Ahmednagar districts. The total length of the several rivers joining the main drain of this valley is about 1,300 miles. The length of the Bhima from its source till it leaves the Bombay Presidency is 320 miles. The entire network of river systems starts off at about 4,000 feet above sea level. Within the first 25 miles of their career the rivers drop down the mountains to a height of 2,000 feet. This steep gradient may permit of a few earthen "bhandaras" and no more. Before the Bhima traverses another fifty miles it drops to another 500 feet to reach the Deccan plateau. And from then on for a 170 miles (inside this presidency only) it is a placid, slow moving stream, with a gradient ideal for a series of small, low cost bunds.

The land on either bank is potentially rich. For the present it is dependent not on the enormous quantities of the water that flows down the river from the Sahyadris, but on the meagre local rainfall. If the height of the water could be raised, say, by 20 to 30 feet and pumping plants put into service, vast areas could be converted into rich food yielding land. A series of small bunds—adequate to give the 20 or 30 feet rise in water level—could be constructed along 170 miles of this river at suitable intervals ranging from three to ten miles.

AN ADVENTURE IN PLANNING

A project of this kind—which could be taken up piecemeal and whose speed would depend on the degree of public co-operation and the financial resources—could transform Bombay from a food deficit to a surplus province and perhaps leave a good bit over. The people of the villages round about could be organised or persuaded under proper inducements to take up the job as a co-operative enterprise with government assistance.

The details of such a scheme should not be very difficult to be worked out. Here I am only trying to present an idea which has attracted me and which deserves public attention. What is needed is a bit of fresh thinking, the will to cast away worn off forms of revenue administration and set up a new land system. One also needs faith in the people; and the skill to call forth their initiative. It is given to those who have the power and authority as well as the responsibility in these matters, either to continue to beguile themselves and fool the rest of the world with rosy dreams of fantastic projects or to turn their attention to tasks not so romantic nor so huge but within the realms of practical possibility.

Ultimatum To Nilgiri Ruler

Prajamandal's Threat Of Action If Aboriginal Raids Are Not Stopped

CUTTACK, Nov. 2, (U.P.I.): Following continued lawlessness during the last four days and constant threat to person and property from armed aboriginal gangs, the Nilgiri Praja Mandal served today a 36-hour ultimatum on the Ruler asking him to take steps immediately to put a stop to lawlessness. If the Ruler fails to restore peace, order and confidence, the Praja Mandal, according to the ultimatum, will take law in their own hands and deal with the aboriginal gangs who are described as Royalists. The decision to serve the above ultimatum was taken at a meeting held last evening in the State which was attended by Mr. Sarangadhar Das General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference.

Muslim Praise Of Mahatma Gandhi

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

At mass meetings held in honour of Gandhiji in his 79th birthday among the principal speakers Mr. Hasanally Peer Ebrahim gave a creditable share of Muslim co-operation in the celebrations on behalf of the Muslim League of Bombay. The Muslims now in the Indian Union have universally pledged themselves to the service of India in all the ways they legitimately can afford. In that spirit their co-operation in the above celebration was perfectly in consonance with the requirements of the situation. Mr. Hasanally expressed the feelings of the Muslims in their correct light and similar steps seem to have been taken in other parts of the country as well. Such associations are bound to produce healthy effects upon the social relations of different communities. The veneration we owe to Mahatma Gandhi is best typified in the pursuit of his philosophy of action by Shaheed Suhrawardy.

A FORCEFUL PERSONALITY

'What a man has done a man can do' is an old adage and Gandhiji has been by his action and personality doing what seemed to be impossible in the history of India. That was what others did when contingencies of disunity between man and man arose in the past, but few achieved that progressive success which the Mahatma in company with Shaheed Suhrawardy did in Calcutta and are doing in Delhi.

LAST YEAR AND THIS

It was August 16 last year that ushered in a period of India's great havoc when as a result of the Muslim League's just declaration of a threat of Direct Action against British Imperialism a mixed people shed each other's blood and the streets of Calcutta were strewn with corpses of members of both the communities Madness caught the people of Calcutta and lawlessness and arson set in practically devastating a great part of the land. The sparks of inordinate fire fell on other parts of the country and the issue fraught with grave portents took a dangerously violent turn and the events thereafter have by now become a matter of history.

Blood having been shed, man killing his brother man, the weak, the destitute and the poor began to migrate from their homes. This is a most miserable condition of a people who are left alive after such bitter carnage. The refugees fled helter-skelter and having no place to rest, their life became a ceaseless period of serious torture. When this calamity reigns among the ignorant and the poor it makes no mark in the undivided history of a country. Today the problem of re-settlement of these stray particles of an undivided community of people that was erstwhile, has risen supreme in the serious considerations of all thoughtful people. No one had the talent, much less the courage, to bring about a peaceful resettlement and this obviously impossible task Mahatma Gandhi—noteworthily carried out with exemplary patience and supreme talent, with the co-operation of Shaheed Sahab for which Bengal will ever remain grateful to them.

LOVE—THE KEY.

Where all understanding and reasoning fail love remedies the human ills. Christ put into force and Buddha applied the remedy to human world. Hazrat Mohammad practised it in life. They succeeded with sacrifice. Mahatma Gandhi is following the same trail in Delhi and he is on the way to success. The all-engrossing problem before us all is whether reason or love brings about harmony in human dealings. Gandhiji has to teach us all that a reasoned love conquers everything and that man one day wins by love. Even in parting if he sees love the knitting of the two hearts is not impossible if it is by stitching them by love.

PRAYER—ABOVE ALL

But nothing talk mankind that is delivered through prayer Gandhiji's great power lies in the dominance of prayer above all human dealings. Prayer is a factor most neglected today in the affairs of man while Mahatma Gandhi's surmounting the insurmountable with the power of prayer holds up a lepor before the world that prayer must be assiduously and regularly delivered if man is not to let snap the strings of unity with God. His evening prayers are now much in demand everywhere in Delhi and the Hindu stands beside the Muslim and the Muslim squats by the side of the Hindu listening to his effective sermons evening after evening. This is the way of penance and purification. This has saved nations. How can it not then save the Indian nation?

Labour Landslide In Br. Municipal Elections

LONDON, Nov. 2, (Reuter): The British Conservative Party today called on the Labour Government to resign and submit to new parliamentary elections following the results of yesterday's municipal elections in which parties of the Right showed net gains of 650 seats at the expense of Labour and Communists.

Lord Woolton, former Minister of Food and now Chairman of the Conservative Opposition Party, stated: "I believe that the Government should recognise that the House of Commons no longer represents the political convictions of the democracy and should seek another mandate".

INDICATOR OF PUBLIC OPINION

"I expected that these borough council elections would give a clear indication of public opinion on national as well as on local affairs", Lord Woolton said.

"I think the dominant reason for this landslide is that the people of this country have lost faith in the capacity of the Government not only to fulfil the promises on which they were elected, but, indeed, to guide the country through the troubled waters in which we are now struggling.

"Year by year, we see a restricted standard of life all over the country. We have seen our financial affairs handled in the most unsatisfactory manner, and it seems as if we have nothing to look forward to but increased austerity.

"There are many of us who think these things were unnecessary had our affairs been in more competent hands and had the Government of the day been one that would devote itself primarily to the recovery of the country.

NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

"These election results indicate that the voters of the country have no confidence in the Government.

"One thing is certain and that is that the Conservative Party and its organization throughout the country has revived and has shown its strength". Lord Woolton said.

The Labour Government has at present a majority in the House of Commons of 140 seats over all other parties.

In yesterday's municipal elections, the swing of power was from Labour to Conservative. Communists lost nine seats and gained none, while the Independents, usually indistinguishable from Conservatives made net gains of 36 seats.

LIBERAL POSITION UNCHANGED

The Liberal Party's position remained unchanged with 46 gains and losses.

Including Independents as Rightists and Communists in the left, the overall swing from Left to Right was 650 seats in a total of about 2,700 contests.

Polling was exceptionally high, with indications of turnouts ranging from 50 to 80 per cent in many areas.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

The results in summary terms were: Nett loss of Labour seats—641.

Nett gains by Conservatives 614.

In 31 cities where Labour previously had majorities, the Government party lost control.

Results announced up to Sunday night, with only two more to come, showed a Labour nett loss of 643 seats and a Conservative nett gain of 617. Independence—usually of Conservative sympathies—had a nett gain of 35.

LONDON, Nov. 2. (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill declared tonight that the British Labour Government had lost its Mandate.

Mr. Churchill said: "This splendid victory of Conservative and Liberal minded men and women over the inept and wrong headed forces which have already led us far along the road of ruin at home and abroad is the best thing that has happened to our country since the electoral disaster of 1945

"The result deprives the Socialist Government of any Mandate they obtained at the general election Henceforward they will govern withcut moral support and against the will of the people".

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Saturday: A Soviet resolution, supported by India and Pakistan, to grant non-self governing territories the right to make direct application for associate membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, instead of through Colonial powers, was defeated by the United Nations General Assembly last night by 23 votes to 13 with 17 abstentions.

—Reuter.

* * *

In a recent communique the "Azad Kashmir Government" says: "The Azad Kashmir troops are in the suburbs of Srinagar...."

And, of course, they are the troops from the Waziristan, Afridistan and Mahasud area of Kashmir.

* *

In the I.L.O. Conference, Sir Shri Ram, leader of the Indian employers' group, bitterly attacked the resolution submitted by the Government of India on social security.

New Delhi report.

Good. Now we are beginning to get somewhere.

* * *

Another employers' delegate, Mr. L. Cresson from Singapore, complained against the "insidious disease" that "it has become the practice for workers to demand, on the one hand, better working conditions while, on the other, they were prone to work less and less.

In other words, the insidious disease that Labour should have the same conditions as Capital.

* * *

The Pakistan Workers' delegate, Mr. M. A. Khan, spoke of the identity of economic interests between India and Pakistan and proclaimed that "we will try to maintain that solidarity of the workers of India and Pakistan by means of a Confederation of the Indian and Pakistan Federations."

Good heavens!

Luckily, however, he was speaking at an I.L.O. Conference in New Delhi, otherwise, at any rate in Nazimuddin's Pakistan he might have been hauled up for tentative "high treason."

*

The South African delegate to the U.N., Mr. Harry Lawrence, insists in reply to Reverend Michael Scott's letter that "the overwhelming majority" of the inhabitants of South-West Africa are opposed to any form of trusteeship system.

The "overwhelming majority" of South-West Africans assembled in the Union Government's Cabinet room under the Chairmanship of the Herero Chief Jan Smuts.

* * *

The Lebanese delegate to the U.N. declares that the new United States plan for the partition of Palestine is "entirely unacceptable to the Arabs."

But where do the Arabs come in? Who are the Arabs and what have the Arabs got to do with the United States problem of Palestine?

* * *

President Truman has been expertly advised that the "United States can afford the Marshall Plan for helping European recovery and it would be good for American business."

Of course, it can. And, of course, it would.

WHY THIS MANIA FOR NEW UNIVERSITIES?

WE ARE NOT FREE FROM SUBTLE FOREIGN DOMINATION YET, CAUTIONS MAHATMA

Plea For Linguistic Political Redistribution Of Provinces First

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2 (API): Under the caption "of new universities" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":

There seems to be a mania for establishing new universities in the provinces. Gujarat wants one for Gujarati, Maharashtra for Marathi, Carnatic for Kannada, Orissa for Oriyya, Assam for Assami and what not. I do believe that there should be such universities if these rich provincial languages and the people who speak them are to attain their full height.

At the same time, I fear that we betray ourselves into undue haste in accomplishing the object. The first step should be linguistic political redistribution of provinces. Their separate administration will naturally lead to the establishment of universities where there are none. The province of Bombay absorbs three languages: Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada and, therefore, stunts their growth. Madras absorbs four: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Thus, there is overlapping also. That Andhradesh has an Andhra University is true. In my opinion, it does not occupy the place it would, if Andhra was a separate administrative unit, free from foreign control. India attained that freedom only two months ago. The same thing can be said of the Annamalai university. Who can say that Tamil has come to its own in that University?

There should be a proper background for new universities. They should have feders in the shaps of schools and colleges which will impart instruction through the medium of their respective provincial languages. Then only can there be a proper 'milieu'. University is at the top. A majestic top can only be sustained if there is a sound foundation.

WEST STILL DOMINATES!

Though we are politically free, we are hardly free from the subtle domination of the West. I have nothing to say to that school of politicians who believe that knowledge can only come from the West. Nor do I subscribe to the belief that nothing good can come out of the West. I do fear, however that we are unable as yet to come to a correct decision in the matter. It is to be hoped that no one contends that because we seem to be politically free from foreign domination, the mere fact gives us freedom from the more subtle influence of the foreign language and foreign thought. Is it not wisdom, does not duty to the country dictate, that before we embark on new universities we should stop and fill our own lungs first with the ozone of our newly got freedom? A university never needs a pile of majestic buildings and treasures of gold and silver. What it does need most of all is the intelligent backing of public opinion. It should have a large reservoir of teachers to draw upon. Its founders should be far-seeing.

In my opinion, it is not for a democratic state to find money for founding universities. If the people want them, they will supply the funds. Universities so founded will adorn the country which they represent. Where administration is in foreign hands, whatever comes to the people comes from top and thus they become more and more dependent. Where it is broad-based on popular will, everything goes from bottom upward and hence it lasts. It is good looking and strengthens the people. In such a democratic scheme, money invested in the promotion of learning gives a tenfold return to the people even as a seed sown in good soil returns a luxuriant crop. Universities founded under foreign domination have run in the reverse direction. Any other result was perhaps impossible. Therefore, there is every reason for being cautious about founding new universities till India has digested the newly acquired freedom.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

Then take Hindu-Muslim question. The position has assumed dangerous proportions, such that it is difficult to forecast where it will land us. Assume that the unthinkable has happened and that not a single Muslim can remain in the Union safely and honourably and that neither Hindu nor Sikh can do likewise in Pakistan. Our education will then wear a poisonous form. If on the other hand Hindus, Muslims and all others who may belong to different faiths can live in either dominion with perfect safety and honour, then in the nature of things, our education will take a shape altogether pleasing. Either people of different faiths having lived together in friendship have produced a beautiful blend of cultures, which we shall strive to perpetuate and increasingly strengthen the shape, or we shall cast about for the day when there was only one religion represented in Hindustan and retrace our steps to that exclusive culture. It is just possible that we might not be able to find any such historical date and if we do and we retrace our steps, we shall throw our culture back to that ugly period and deservedly earn the execration of the universe. By way of example, if we make the vain attempt to obliterate the Muslim period, we shall have to forget that there was a mighty Jumma Masjid in Delhi second to none in the world, or that there was a Muslim University in Aligarh, or that there was the Taj in Agra, one of the seven wonders of the world, or that there was the great forts of Delhi and Agra built during the Moghal period. We shall then have to rewrite our history with that end in view. Surely, today we have not the atmosphere which will enable us to come to a right conclusion about the conflicting choices. Our two months old freedom is struggling to get itself shaped. We do not know what shape it will ultimately take. Until we know this definitely, it should be enough if we make such changes as are possible in the existing universities and breathe in our existing educational institutions the quickening spirit of freedom. The experience we will thus gain will be helpful when the time is ripe for founding new universities.

BASIC EDUCATION

Las but not least, remains basic education. It is an infant not more than 8 years old. Therefore, actual experience does not take us beyond what may be termed the matriculation state. Thus, though it is limited in scope, the mind of those who are engaged in making the experiment has grown far beyond that stage It would be unwise for any educationist to put aside the recommendations of a body which has behind it the solid experience of 8 years. It should be borne in mind that his basic education has grown out of the atmosphere surrounding us in the country and is in response to it. It is, therefore, designed to cope with that atmosphere. This atmosphere pervades India's 700,000 and its millions of inhabitants. Forget them and you forget India. India is not to be found in her cities. It is in her innumerable villages. The cities rose in answer to the requirements of foreign domination. They exist as they were two months ago, for though foreign rule has disappeared, its influence has not and cannot quite so suddenly. Thus, I am writing these lines in New Delhi. If I know nothing of the villages of India how can I draw, sitting here, a true picture of the villages? What applies to me applies more forcibly to the Ministers.

Therefore, it is hoped that all educationists will come to the conclusion that judicious delay is necessary for founding new universities.

NON-VIOLENCE & KHADI

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2 (API): Under the caption 'Where Ahimsa where Khadi" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan":—

A correspondent from Kathiawar writes:—

"Like as in many districts or provinces, so in Kathiawar, people are fast withdrawing their faith in Khadi and Ahimsa. Many Congressmen and Gandhites seem to argue how non-violence can work in matters political".

The writer of the letter enters into a number of arguments giving illustrations. I have, however, satisfied myself with giving the dominant sentences in the letter. In them are embedded three errors:

I have been explaining of late that neither in Kathiawar nor in other parts of India had people real faith in non-violence or Khadi. It is true that I deceived myself into the belief that people were being wedded to non-violence with Khadi as its symbol. As a matter of fact in the name of non-violence, people observed the outward peace of the impotent They had never even attempted to drive violence from their hearts. He who runs can see for himself the verification of this fact. It had become patent to everyone, when I went to Rajkot in connection with the Rajkot imbroglio, that there was no Rama in Rajkot, and therefore, Kathiawar. Hence it is hardly apt to say that their faith is on the wane nowadays.

IRRELIGION STALKING COUNTRY

It is equally improper to question now the efficacy of non-violence in matters political. What was the people's fight against the foreign power it was not a political matter? Indeed, the disgraceful fight between brother and brother that we are witnessing today is much less political. Today, irreligion is stalking the country in the name of religion. Even the outward peace that we were able to observe in the fight against the foreign power is conspicuous by its absence today.

The third error consists in the distinction the correspondent makes between Congressites and Gandhites, it has no foundation in fact. If there is one Gandhite, it must be me. I hope, however, that I am humble enough not to arrogate any such claim. Gandhite means a worshipper of Gandhi. There must be a god to worship. But I have never arrogated to myself any such claim. Hence, there can be no devotee of mine. Moreover, how can it be said that those who call themselves Gandhites are not also Congressites? There are innumerable servants of the Congress although they are not four anna members with their names registered in a Congress register The reader should know that I myself belong to that category. Hence, it is contended that the distinction made by my correspondent is meaningless.

I have repeatedly said that I have neither part nor say in many things that are going on in the country today. It is no secret that the Congress willingly said goodbye to non-violence when it accepted power. Again, I firmly believe that the method of rationing of food and clothing is highly injurious for the country..... If I had my way, I would not buy a grain of foodstuffs from outside India. It is my firm belief that even today there is enough foodstuff in the country. Only the villagers have felt compelled to conceal the cereals and pulses under the insufferable control. Again, if people follow me, there would be no deadly quarrel between the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims. The plain matter of fact is that I am not the current coin that, I had fancied, I once was. Mine is a voice in the wilderness.

GREAT HALLUCINATION

As for Khadi, it has a kind of a place if we tear it from its root which is Ahimsa. It no longer occupies the proud place of being the symbol 'par excellence' of Ahimsa. Those who being in the political field support Khadi do so because it has attained that vogue. Today three cheers belong not to Khadi but to mill cloth for we labour under the delusion that but for the manufactures from our mills, millions would have to be naked. Can there be a greater hallucination than this?

We grow enough cotton in the country. We have any number of handlooms and spinning wheels. India is not unused to the art of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, but somehow or other the fear has seized us that the millions will not take to hand-spinning and weaving hand-spun yarn for their own needs. A hunted man will detect fear even when there is no cause for it. And do we not know that many more die of fright than, of the actual disease, the very name of which has given them the fright?

PLEDGE TO KASHMIR WILL BE KEPT, SAYS NEHRU

(Continued from Page 1)

prepared, when peace and law and order have been established in Kashmir, to have a referendum held under international auspices like the United Nations, added the Prime Minister.

Face Trial

The following is the full text of the Prime Minister's broadcast:—"I want to speak to you tonight about Kashmir, not about the beauty of that famous valley, but about the horror which it has had to face recently. We have passed through very critical days and the burden of taking vital and far-reaching decisions has fallen upon us. We have taken those decisions and I want to tell you about them.

The neighbouring Government, using language which is not the language of Governments or even of responsible people, has accused the Government of India of fraud in regard to the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union. I cannot emulate that language nor have I any desire to do so, for I speak for responsible Government and a responsible people. I agree that there has been fraud and violence in Kashmir but the question is: "Who is responsible for is"? Already considerable parts of the Jammu and Kashmir have been overrun by raiders from outside, well-armed and well-equipped, and they have sacked and looted the towns and villages and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. Frightfulness suddenly descended upon this lovely and peaceful country and the beautiful city of Srinagar was on the verge of destruction.

I want to say at once that every step that we have taken in regard to Kashmir has been taken after the fullest thought and consideration of the consequences and I am convinced that what we have done was the right thing. Not to have taken those steps would have been a betrayal of a trust and cowardly submission to the law of the sword with its accompaniment of arson, rapine and slaughter.

INFILTRATION OF RAIDERS

For some weeks past we had received reports of infiltration of raiding bands into the State territory of Jammu province and also of a concentration of armed men near the border of Kashmir with the North West Frontier Province. We were naturally concerned about this not only because of our close ties with Kashmir and her people but also because Kashmir is a frontier territory adjoining great nations and therefore we were bound to take interest in the developments there. But we were anxious not to interfere and we took no step whatever to intervene even though a part of Jammu Province was overrun by these raiders.

It has been stated that there were raids from the Jammu side across the Pakistan border and that there was communal trouble in Jammu and Muslims were killed and driven away. In the past we have not hesitated to condemn evil whoever might have committed it whether Hindu or Sikh or Muslim and so if Hindus or Sikhs or any functionaries of the State misbehaved in Jammu Province certainly we condemn them and regret their deeds.

95 VILLAGES DESTROYED

"But I have before me a detailed list of 95 villages in the Jammu Province which have been destroyed by the raiders from Pakistan, Bhimbar, a considerable town, had also been sacked and destroyed. Other towns are besieged and a considerable part of Poonch and Mirpur areas is in possession of the raiders. Does this indicate that aggression took place from the Kashmir side on to West Punjab or does it not show that there has been continuous organised aggression from West Punjab into Kashmir State? These raiders possess the latest type of modern arms. It is reported that they have used flame-throwers and a disabled tank has been discovered with them.

About this time we were asked by the Kashmir State to provide them with arms. We took no urgent steps about it and although sanction was given by our States and Defence Ministries actually no arms were sent.

On the night of the 24th October I learnt of another raid, this time from the Abbottabad-Mansara Road which enters Kashmir near Muzaffarabad. We were told that armed and well-equipped persons in over 100 lorries had broken in, had sacked Muzaffarabad and killed many persons there including the District Magistrate and were proceeding along the Jhelum Valley Road towards Srinagar. The State forces were spread out in small numbers all over the State and they could not stop this armed and well organised raid. The civil population, Hindu and Muslim fled before the raiders.

KASHMIR'S REQUEST

It was on the 24th night that for the first time a request was made to us on behalf of the Kashmir State for accession and military help. On the 25th morning we considered this in the Defence Committee but no decision was taken about sending troops in view of the obvious difficulties of the undertaking. On the 26th morning, we again considered this matter. The situation was even more critical then. The raiders had sacked several towns and had destroyed the great power house at Mahora which supplies electricity to the whole of Kashmir. They were on the point of entering the valley. The fate of Srinagar and the whole of Kashmir hung in the balance.

We received urgent messages for aid not only from the Maharaja's Government but from representatives of the people, notably that great leader of Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the President of the National Conference. Both the Kashmir Government and the National Conference pressed us to accept the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union. We decided to accept this accession and to send troops by air but we made a condition that the accession would have to be considered by the people of Kashmir later when peace and order were established. We were anxious not to finalise anything in a moment of crisis and without the fullest opportunity to the people of Kashmir to have their say. It was for them ultimately to decide.

"And here let me make clear that it has been our policy all along that where there is a dispute about the accession of a State to either Dominion, the decision must be made by the people of that State. It was in accordance with this policy that we added a proviso to the Instrument of Accession of Kashmir.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS

We decided to send troops on the afternoon of 26th October. Srinagar was in peril and the situation was urgent and critical. Our staff worked hard that day and night and at daybreak on the 27th our troops went by air. They were small in numbers to begin with but immediately on arrival they rushed into action to stop the invader. Their gallant Commander, a brave Officer of our Army, was killed the next day.

Since then troops and equipment have been flown over daily and I should like to express my high appreciation and the appreciation of my Government for the fine work which our staff have done as well as the pilots and air crews who have thrown themselves into this adventure with heart and soul. The air lines have co-operated with us fully and to them also I am grateful. Our young men have shown how they can rise to the occasion in a moment of crisis to serve their country.

"Srinagar was in peril and the invader was almost on its door step. There was no administration left there, no troops, no police. Light and power had failed and there were a vast number of refugees there and yet Srinagar functioned without obvious panic and the shops were opened and people went about the streets. To what was this miracle due? Sheikh Abdullah and his collegues of the National Conference and their unarmed volunteers., Muslim and Hindu and Sikh, took charge of the situation, kept order and prevented panic. It was a wonderful piece of work that they did at a moment when the nerves of most people might have failed them. They did so because of the strength of their organisation but even more so because they were determined to protect their country from the ruthless invader who was destroying their country and trying to compel them by terrorism to join Pakistan. Whatever the future may hold, the people of the valley of Kashmir have exhibited during these past few days remarkable courage, capacity for organisation and unity.

A LESSON TO INDIA

It would be well if this lesson was understood by the whole of India which has been poisoned by communal strife. Under the inspiration of a great leader Sheikh Abdullah, the people of the valley, Muslim and Hindu and Sikh, were together for the defence of their common country against the invader. Our troops could have done little without this popular support and co-operation.

The Maharaja of Kashmir deserves to be congratulated on his decision to make Sheikh Abdullah the head of the administration at this critical juncture. That was a wise step which other rulers might well follow, making their people trustees and defenders of freedom.

"It must be remembered, therefore, that the struggle in Kashmir is a struggle of the people of Kashmir under popular leadership against the invader. Our troops are there to help in this struggle and as soon as Kashmir is free from the invader our troops will have no further necessity to remain there and the fate of Kashmir will be left in the hands of the people of Kashmir.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE

We have passed through days of peril not only for Kashmir but for the whole of India. That peril is less now but it is by no means over and many dangers confront us. We have to be very vigilant and well prepared for whatever may happen. The first step in this preparation is to put an end completely to every manner of communal strife in India and to stand up as a United Nations to face every danger which might threaten our freedom. External danger con only be faced effectively when there is internal peace and order and an organised nation.

We talk about the invaders and raiders in Kashmir and yet these men are fully armed and well trained and have competent leadership. All of these have come aross and from Pakistan territory. We have a right to ask the Pakistan Government how and why these people could come across the Frontier Province or West Punjab and how they have been armed so effectively. Is this not a violation of international law and an unfriendly act toward a neighbour country? Is the Pakistan Government too weak to prevent armies marching across its territory to invade another country or is it willing that this should happen? there is no third alternative.

We have asked the Pakistan Government repeatedly to stop these raiders from coming and to withdraw those who have come. It should be easy for them to stop them for the roads into Kashmir are very few and have to pass over bridges. We on our part have no intention of using our troops in Kashmir when danger of invasion is passed.

We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by the people. That pledge we have given, and the Maharaja has supported it not only to the people of Kashmir but to the world. We will not and cannot back out of it. We are prepared when peace and law and order have been established to have a referendum held under international auspices like the United Nations. We want it to be a fair and just reference to the people and we shall accept their verdict. I can imagine no fairer and juster offer.

Meanwhile we have given our word to the people of Kashmir to protect them against the invader and we shall keep our pledge.

Kolhapur Praja Mandal To Launch Direct Action

"Official Bogey" Of Minorities' Interests Cannot Hold Up Transfer Of Power

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 1 (A.P.I.): THE KOLHAPUR PRAJA PARISHAD PASSED HERE A RESOLUTION REITERATING ITS POLICY OF ACHIEVING FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE MAHARAJA BY RESORTING TO NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION "AS THOSE IN AUTHORITY MAKE SETTLEMENT IMPOSSIBLE."

Declaring that the people of the State could not now be subjected to "unbridled rulership" when other people in the same Dominion were free and had a Government of their own, the resolution stated that any further delay in establishing a responsible Government in the States would "kill" the struggle in States for democracy was an all-India struggle and an all-India issue and not an internal matter.

Referring to the breakdown of negotiations between the Maharaja and the Praja Parishad, the resolution declared that unless Army Alienations, Emergency Powers and Relations with the Indian Dominion and other States were controlled by a popular Government, it was not possible to run the administration in the interests of masses.

MINORITY BOGEY

The resolution said that Praja Parishad was quite familiar with the tactics of the "official bogey" of the interests of the minorities which was aimed at misleading the people and making the transfer of power impossible.

The Praja Parishad being bound by democratic principles could not accept political recognition for various castes and creeds and could not accept separate electorates. the resolution added. The Praja Parishad, however, declared that it was its duty to provide special protection to Harijans for a specified period.

Kolhapur Durbar Clarifies "Misunderstanding"

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): In a press note issued tonight the Kolhapur Durbar state that there seems to be some misunderstanding in the public regarding the position following the Dussera announcement on the constitutional reforms. So far as the Reserved subjects are concerned, His Highness's Government are prepared to offer necessary clarifications if desired in any particular respect.

In regard to other matters referred to in the announcement "the door has been left open for such further discussions as may be considered necessary. The Press note issueed on October 18 revealed the position as it stood then before the announcement was made and there was no question of any willingness on the part of the Government to further discuss it."

"People's Mandate" To Praja Parishad

KOLHAPUR Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): The Kolhapur Praja Parishad has secured an overwhelming victory in the Ichalkaranji Municipal elections.

Out of 20 seats the Praja Parishad has secured 17 seats of which two are unopposed, one by an independent candidate and the remaining two by the Praja Sangh.

The overwhelming success of the Praja Parishad on the eve of launching struggle" the Praja Parishad circles state "is really a mandate by the people to the Praja Parishad."

Ichalkaranji is a feudatory jagir attached to the Kolhapur and is an industrial centre.

Skirmishes Continue In Kashmir

Raiders Change Tactics: Attempts To Provoke Local Incitement Fail

SRINAGAR, Nov. 2, (U.P.I.).

Consolidation was the key note of the activities of the Indian Union troops, while in the Sangrama-Baramula zone skirmishes with the enemy continued. No advance on either side is reported, wires the special correspondent of the United Press of India.

More Spitfires Participate

More Spitfires participated in Friday's air offensive which is stated to have inflicted casualties and further affected the invaders' supply position.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

Reinforcements are arriving at Srinagar daily. Across the newly established road link, strong reinforcements of troops is moving towards Srinagar. This news seems to have created a good deal of confidence in the people of Kashmir.

ENEMY CHANGES TACTICS

While the fighting strength of the Kashmir Government is steadily increasing, the enemy is avoiding direct engagement and concentrating on tactics of infiltration. It is gathered small groups of raiders reached some near-by villages using foot paths across the countryside and opened fire. They were, however, too few to occupy villages. The main idea seems to be reconnaisance and incitement. By opening fire they are expected to provoke armed resistance, if any, in the villages and also to rouse the Muslim peasants in revolt in the belief that "Mujahid" have come to "liberate" them. But such attempts have so far failed.

Such infiltrations were reported from Tanmarg and Sumbal about 35 miles from Srinagar during the past few days; but no town or village within a radius of 28 miles from Srinagar is in the hands of the enemy.

Gulmarg, the pride of every Kashmiri, which is over 30 miles from Srinagar, is in the hands of the Kashmir State authorities although the Pakistan Radio broadcast that it had fallen.

INDIAN FORCES CONTACT RAIDERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (API).—A communique from the Defence Ministry says: "The build up of our forces in Srinagar valley continues satisfactorily.

"Indian Army troops who are on active patrol in the Pattan area contacted the raiders. Casualties were inflicted on the raiders and prisoners taken.

Royal Indian Air Force planes made an offensive reconnaissance over the Pattan area.

RAIDS ON BORDER

Reports reaching New Delhi show that along the Sialkot-Jammu and Gujrat-Jammu border, raids have been taking place throughout Kashmir's dark fortnight. The same localities were sometimes attacked three times.

While the loss of life and property and the number of abductions are not yet available owing to communication difficulties, it has been established that no less than one hundred localities were raided from across the border. The raids took place, it is believed, to disperse the State forces along the Jammu border in preparation for the invaders' main attack on Kashmir which developed on October 24 from the North-West Frontier Province.

Bhimber, a township in Jammu north of Gujrat, which is a tehsil headquarters was sacked by the raiders.

'WILL RESIST COERCION'

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2 (UPI).—"The course of action adopted by the invaders is aimed at coercing us and we will resist it to the last man", said Sheikh Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir, on assumption of office day before yesterday.

He added: "I request Mr. Jinnah to use his influence and power to withdraw the invaders. I am ready to go over to Karachi to meet him if he so desires."

In his statement Sheikh Abdullah said: "The power has not come to me but to the humblest of my countrymen and will be used in such a way as to stop exploitation of man by man and injustice and nepotism."

He continued: "Stipulation for final acceptance of the Instrument of Accession is that when the aggressor is driven out, peace again prevails and the people of our country are really free, they will be given an opportunity to register their choice in the matter of accession or independence freely and without duress from anybody in and outside the State. Freedom before accession has been both our watchword and policy and we will stand by it. What form this referendum will take and under what conditions it will be held can be decided later."

Concluding Sheikh Abdullah requested Mr. Jinnah "to accept the democratic principle of sovereignty of the people of our State including as it does 78 per cent Muslims whose free and unhampered choice must count in the matter of final accession."

Deccan States' Union

MIRAJ, Nov. 2, (U.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has called a meeting on November 7 in the Council Hall, Poona to discuss the proposal that member States of the Deccan States Union should come under the Bombay High Court for appellate work and rely upon the Bombay police for help in times of emergency. Dewans and Rulers of eight Deccan States have been invited to participate in the meeting.

STATE NEWS

BANGALORE, Nov. 1. (A.P.I.): Mysore celebrated "the glorious finale" of the struggle for responsible Government today by observing the day as "Responsible Government Day". In a message on the occasion Mr. K. C. Reddy Chief Minister stated that service would be the motto of the newly installed people's ministry.

INDORE, Nov. 1.
(From Our Correspondent)

All branches of the State Muslim League functioning in Indore State have been suspended in view of the changed political situation.

The Government of Alwar State (Rajputana) has cancelled its previous order demanding securities of Rs. 6,000/- from the 'Swatantra Bharat',' weekly organ of the Alwar Rajya Praja Mandal and the Savadya Printing Press. The Alwar State Ruler has also accepted the resignation of Mr. Abdul Rehman, Army Minister of the State.

JAIPUR, Nov. 2, (A.P.I.): Dr. G. S. Mahajani, former principal of the Ferugusson College, Poona, took over charge yesterday as vice-Chancellor of the University of Rajputana. His headquarters will be at Jaipur

REWA Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Mr R. M. Dashmukh former High Commissioner in South Africa, has been appointed Prime Minister of Rewa State. He took over charge on October 31.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT TO BE AMENDED?

Union Parliaments' Line-clear For Investment Of Foreign Capital

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2. (Reuter): The Asiatic Land Tenure Act may be amended by the Union Parliament when it meets in Cape Town next year, because Sec. 23 of the Act is alleged to be a barrier to the investment of foreign capital in industry in South Africa, writes Reuter's correspondent.

Under this section, any foreign company or company more than half of whose capital is held overseas, or whose parent company around has a controlling interest in the South African subsidiary, is prohibited from acquiring fixed property in the Union, other than in areas where Asitics are allowed to hold fixed property, "unless it has a place of business in the Union and has complied with the requirements of Sec. 201 of the Companies Act of 1936".

This means not only subsidiaries but also the parent company must lodge annually with the Registrar of Companies their balance sheets and auditors reports and pay the prescribed fees. In the case of firms with a capital amounting to millions of pounds, the fees would represent a considerable sum.

The Union Government's attention was first drawn to the alleged anomalies of the Act in July when a group of British and foreign industrialists discussed the position with Senator Clarkson, the Minister of Interior, in Pretoria.

They said that they had suspended plans for buying land and building factories in the Union because their legal advisers held that they were affected by the provisions of the Act.

About a dozen companies with capitals totalling more than £50,000,000 were involved at that time.

Senator Clarkson told the industrialists that he would go into the matter, and it is now almost certain that the Act will be amended next year.

Provisional Govt. Captures Dilwargadh

JETPUR, Nov. 2 (API).—The armed forces of the Provisional Government of Junagadh captured Dilwargadh with its surrounding villages, belonging to Junagadh State, in the early hours of this (Sunday) morning. Dilwargadh is about eighteen miles from Junagadh town.

R

Abdealli Mohomedalli and Mohamed Alibhai of Santa Cruz were convicted and fined Rs. 1,150/- or in default 3 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 300/- or in default one month's simple imprisonment respectively for profiteering in Utility pencils and for non-display of price-list.

Abbas Gulam Hussein, a hawker was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for profiteering in match boxes and for not displaying a legible notice showing the fixed prices.

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DANGE SETS TASK FOR NEW POONA UNIVERSITY

Plea For Exclusion Of Konkan Districts From Jurisdiction

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA.

The need to set up a machinery to see that the new University of Poona should take steps to define, develop and safeguard a wholly secular, humanistic culture was emphasised by Mr. S. A. Dange, supporting the first reading of the Poona University Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Friday.

He cited and upheld the declaration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that India would be a Secular State and said that unless everything was done to ensure this position in the educational policy of the country, the very basis of such a State would be destroyed.

BREAK AWAY FROM BR. TRADITION

He said that the University must get away from the past British tradition which was the manufacture of lower cadres of bureaucracy in order to act as a link between the oppressed and the oppressor. The new University must correct the old British traditions. He also suggested that the University should have its own press and take over the publication of text books for schools and colleges which was now a source of huge profits to many publishing concerns.

A number of other speakers today suggested the detachment of the Konkan districts of Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri from the jurisdiction of the new University and their retention with Bombay as at present.

KARANDIKAR'S PLEA FOR DELIMITATION OF MAHARASHTRA

Resuming his overnight speech, Mr. S. L. Karandikar entered into a further elaboration of the suggestion made by him regarding the delimitation of the Province of Maharashtra while the Bill might be pending before the Select Committee.

Mr. B. G. Kher asked if the Member was opposed to the idea of proceeding with the plan for the setting up of the Poona University till such delimitation took place. He also informed the House that several protests had been received from Karnataka against the expediting of the Poona University plan. He wanted to know if Mr. Karandikar agreed with this view.

Mr. Karandikar explained that he could not possibly wish to delay a measure which was ostensibly good. As Mr. Karandikar was making frequent excursions into theoretical aspects and was regaling the House with various anecdotes, the Speaker intervened more than once with a request that he should confine himself more closely to the provisions of the Bill. After one of these interruptions, Mr. Karandikar declined to proceed and sat down.

Earlier, he stated that it was not proper that the local bodies should be given representation they were accorded on the Court of the University under the provisions of the Bill.

FIRST STEP IN DECENTRALISATION OF 'VARSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Babubhai Patel hailed the Bill as the first step in the decentralisation of University education in Bombay. He particularly welcomed the representation given to trade unions on the Court of the University.

While suggesting that the States included in the region should also be brought under the jurisdiction of the University, Mr. Patel used the expression "Native" States.

This brought forth an interjection from Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister. Obviously objecting to the use of the word "Native" he suggested the alternative "Indian States".

Mr. Patel further stated that the Executive Council of the University must not have any option in the matter of carrying out the decisions and resolutions of the Court. This, he said, would be like an option being given to the Ministers to carry out or not to carry out the decisions of the legislators.

Mr. B. G. Kher intervening pointed out that there were no nominated members in the Assembly as there would be in the Court.

Mr. Patel said that the number of such nominated members was very small and besides they would be the nominees of a democratically elected Government.

HUKERIKAR CONGRATULATES MAHARASHTRA

Mr. R. S. Hukerikar congratulated Maharashtra on being the first to get a regional University in this Province and expressed the hope that Karnatak would soon follow. He referred to the movement for United Maharashtra. This Province, he thought would be a large one and might have several Universities. It was, therefore, a wise decision to call it the Poona University rather than to call it Maharashtra University, a name for which there might be many rival claimants.

He felt the absence of a definite provision regarding the medium of instruction which, he expected, would have found a place in the preamble. This point should be made clear.

BATTLE OF MAPS

Mr. Hukerikar referred to the delimitation plea made by Mr. Karandikar. This was no doubt a desirable thing but he regretted that Mr. Karandikar should have gone into details, claimed various places for inclusion and produced a map to justify his claims. Maps could be produced by anybody. And there were maps in existence which claimed whole Maharashtra to be included in Karnatak. The wisest thing to do would be to settle this question by consultation among the various University committees.

He also made a special plea to see that students from Karnatak were not kept out of Engineering and Medical colleges as long as no such colleges existed in Karnatak.

MRS. MODAK'S PLEA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MASSES

Mrs. Tarabai Modak wanted the benefits of higher education to reach the masses and in order to do this it would have to be made simpler and cheaper. At the same time University education should be selective—in the sense that admission to the colleges should be restricted to deserving students. Students who could not get admission to universities should have available to them the alternative avenues of vocational training.

NO CLEAR CUT PROGRAMME?

Mr. S. A. Dange, while supporting the first reading of the Bill, maintained that while the system of education envisaged in the Bill demarcated itself from the past it did not appear to have a proper programme for the future. Taking the picture of the Government's educational policy in all its stages as presented by the Prime Minister the previous day, Mr. Dange said that while the Government's policy of primary education was fundamentally democratic university education, which was the crown of the educational system, did not fit in with that conception of democracy. It was limited by the financial resources of the country and was not universal but selective. But the basis of this selectivity was not ability or aptitude but the capacity to pay. It must be their dream, their highest ideal, to see that every citizen had the fullest opportunity of developing his skill and ability. But unfortunately, due to the limitations of finance, the Bill carried with it all inhibitions of the past.

DON'T IMITATE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

He referred, in particular to the appreciate terms with which the Premier had referred to Cambridge and Oxford and said that if they imitated Cambridge and Oxford, with their snobbery, they would only produce Churchill's who would conquer other countries but not Mahatma Gandhis or Nehrus.

He made a particular reference to the absence of any definition of the content of education in the new University. It would be necessary to take a bold stand that the culture which the University had in view was neither a Hindu culture nor a Muslim culture. It would have to be a humanist culture, the culture of modern democracy, not a narrow denominational culture. Otherwise we would be destroyed as a Nation.

Premier Kher intervening, pointed out that clause VI of the Bill definitely laid down that the University was open to all irrespective of sex, religion, class creed or opinion.

Mr. Dange insisted that this was with regard to admission. Of course we believe that it was the intention of the Government that this should apply to the entire field of the University but it would be necessary to provide a mechanism by which this condition would be enforced which would safeguard the development of a truly non-sectarian culture.

Mr. Dange said that while the Bill wanted the University to get away from the past, unfortunately in the matter of governance it continued to be tainted by the viciousness of the past. This was because of the composition of the Executive Council which admitted of nominations, and its functions.

LEAVE STUDENTS' UNIONS ALONE

Citing some of these functions, he objected to the Council having power to regulate or to conduct students unions. These unions should be completely independent and should be organised and run entirely by students and not subject to the prejudices of the principals or heads of departments. He was also suspicious of the provision of an employment bureau which he feared would let in conflicts of interests and competitions. He did not want principals and departmental heads to be converted into foremen and head jobbers.

In the matter of finance he was all for more taxation. He did not like that the Univesity should be partly teaching and partly affiliating. This meant that some of the colleges would be left under the control of private enterprise or be subject to the whims of donors.

In this connection he suggested that the University must start a press and take over the entire business of publishing text books. This would enable the University to control the content of education and at the same time give to it a source of revenue.

PLEA FOR EXCLUSION OF KONKAN DISTRICT

Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji, while supporting the Bill was of opinion that in its infant stage the Poona University should not have been given such a wide jurisdiction as was contemplated. He was fully in agreement with the suggestion that Marathi should be the medium of instruction in the University but he thought that the development of the language could be left to the efforts of the people in Poona District. Speaking for the Konkan Districts of Ratnagari, Thana and Kolaba, he said that these places had nothing in common with the Deccan and there was, therefore, no reason why institutions in these places should be compelled to affiliate to the Poona University.

EMPHASIS ON RESEARCH WELCOME

Mr. R. B. Ghorpade welcomed the emphasis on post graduate studies and research. After all, freedom was not the only thing that mattered. India had yet to advance intellectually.

HEAVY DRAIN ON BRITAIN'S GOLD

LONDON, Nov. 1. (Reuter): Britain's loss of gold and dollars during October reached £72,500,000 including the sale of £35,000,000 worth of gold to the United States now disclosed by the British Treasury.

Some British Financial Quarters thought today that if full details were known of the increase during October in Britain's gold commitments for forward exchange and on European payments agreements, the true drain might have proved to be even higher.

The disclosure that Britain, in the closing days of October, had to sell another 5,000,000 sterling of gold to the United States to obtain dollars carried the obvious implication that the 120,000,000 dollars bought from the International Monetary Fund on October 20 had all or substantially all been spent before the end of the month.

At a spending rate which the Chancellor gave as about 70,000,000 dollars a week, the 20,000,000 dollars obtained from the 5,000,000 gold sale in the closing days of the month would barely tide over the month end and would, in the absence of some other source of dollars, clearly presage another and presumably larger gold sale in the next few days which would not be disclosed until the November return.

The 18,000,000 of gold reported to have been flown from London to Switzerland during October, was not a sale of British gold. It was learned today that it was a repatriation of Switzerland's own gold which had been stored here for a considerable time, much of it throughout the war.

Bhasyam On Mysore Ministry's Objective

BANGLORE, Nov. 1, (A.P.I.): Mysore aspired to build up a powerful Army Navy and Airforce for its offence, said Mr. K. T. Bhasyama Minister for Law and Labour addressin gthis evening a public meeting which was the finale of the Responsible Government Day celebrations in the city.

Mr Bhasyam said that the new Ministry would apply itself to developing Bhatkal or some other port which was essential for the progress and prosperity of the State. Building of the railway between Satyamangalam and Chamarajangar also would be undertaken. The problem of creation of Mahakarataka in the forefront.

With the achievement of responsible Government Mr. Bhashyam added the time for slogans was past. The task was to build a classless and casteless society where everyone would be assured of his daily needs. When those were realised, he hoped that Mysore would deserve to be called "Ramarajya" as Mahatma Gandhi had said once.

The park in Gandhinagar where the meeting was held was named as "Mahadev Desai Park" at the request of the public.

PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR BUSINESS

What It Is And How It Pays

(By S. SUKUMAR)

Organised Public Relations work is the control tower of modern society and the greatest force for progress but it appear to be least understood in India to-day. Scarcely any university in India has given the subject a status in spite of the many maladjustments in our human relations. Planned Public Relations programmes in all fields of human activities help towards the evolution of a greater sense of democracy and create amiable understanding between one another. They can also solve, through the employment of research techniques and tested psychological methods, many of our social and political evils which are mostly the results of tempermental reactions of individuals or groups. There has, however, been some sign of an awakening to the need for Public Relations activities lately. But unlike the United States where it has proved its effectiveness in an ever-increasing measure, the subject here has gained neither enough recognition in proper quarters nor the support of the leaders of industry and commerce.

What Is "Public Relations"

In order to assess the true worth of Public Relations as a social science it is first necessary to have some definition of the term. It would be in the fitness of things to have for our background an understanding of how it is recognised in the United States. Dr. Henry Pratt Fiarchild of New York University in his 1943 Dictionary of Sociology gave the following definitions for Public Relations:

"1 Relations of an individual, association, Government, or corporation with the publics which it must take into consideration in carrying on its social functions. These publics can include voters, customers, employees, potential employees, past employees, stock-holders, members of antagonistic pressure groups, neighbours, etc.

"2. The body of theory and technique utilized in adjusting the relationships of a subject with its publics. These theories and techniques represent applications of sociology, social psychology, economics and political science as well as of the special skills of journalists, artists, organisational experts, advertising men, etc., to the specific problems involved in this field of activity."

Mr. Kalman B. Druck, Lecturer in Public Relations, School of Business and Civic Administration, College of the City of New York, has put it simpler and outlined Public Relations as, "The formulation and maintenance of policies designed to win and hold the goodwill of each of the group of 'publics' important to an enterprise and carrying to these groups through advertising, publicity and personal contact the story of these policies."

The items of activities as enunciated in part by a leading New York Public Relations Counsel, Mr. Averell Broughton, explain the different angles of the Public Relations project as follows:

"Survey of the overall problem, preparation of detailed plan for the proper meeting of this problem on all fronts. These various Public Relations fronts may be included in the one general problem can include relations with the general public, with customers, with employees and with stockholders. Sub-divisions of these fronts may be relations with branch establishments or wholesalers or jobbers and dealers. Contact may be necessary with government and consumer organisations. Press relations both with the general press and the trade press must be planned. Some organisations will have international problems. An internal programme of education with officers and department heads may precede direct employee contact. On the business front, relations with the trade associations, and with other business groups are a special field in themselves. These are the major problems and the list is not complete nor can it be in advance of a detailed study of each problem. It obviously includes external and internal relations."

There is, therefore, no field of activity in which a programme of Public Relations cannot but be beneficial. As one American said, even a hermit has a public. And the opinion of the public is important. Public Relations programmes have been harnessed to all forms of activities in the United States. Government, industrial and commercial. There has been a large amount of understanding and its possible effects on the part of American business, labour and other groups. They believe that it indicates a new sense of social responsibility and of the need for justification in the social and economic scheme. One authority on the subject stated that it is "another manifestation of representative government and belongs within the framework of democracy."

University Course: In U. S. A.

The period of development of industrial Public Relations in the United States began from 1919 soon after World War I. It was carried out by the judicious application of lessons learned in the war to peacetime pursuits, profit and non-profit. Increasing study was given by universities and professionals to methods of integration, communication, and persuation. Leading universities and colleges gave the subject a status. The first course in Public Relations was given by Edward L. Bernays at the New York University in 1923. He was instrumental in founding the profession of Counsel of Public Relations. A tremendous interest developed in Public Opinion Research—measurement techniques, statistics, psychological motivation and activity. And a variety of courses suitable for Public Relations was given in different U. S. universities.

At Cornell, Minnesota, Bucknell, Brooklyn, Ohio and Rutgers courses dealt with Public Opinion; Propaganda and Public Opinion; Public Opinion and Methods of Argument; Formation of Public Opinion; Control of Public Opinion; Press and Public Opinion. The University of Standford courses included:

American Government—Discussion of pressure groups upon legislation and the formation of Public Opnion and Public Policies.

Administrative Procedure—Methods of Research and Information by way of reports to the public.

Government and its relation to business—Several sections devoted to the relationship between the economic groups and legislation.

Legislatures and Legislation—Sources of legislation and pressure groups. Political Parties—Formation of Public Opinion and relations of economic groups to selection of candidates and campaigns.

Public management—The relations of the Chief Administrative Officer and the public.

The University of Chicago gave courses of training which could be profitably taken by a person who had the Public Relations profession in mind. It included: Collective Behaviour, Research Problem in Social Psychology—the sociology of knowledge, with such sub-division as: pre-suppositions, biases, dogma, logic, science, objectivity, indoctrination, propaganda-dissemination and popularisation of knowledge, ideologies, intelligentsia, the relations between social movements and intellectual movements, and between thought, belief and action.

To-day American leaders have understood what effective Public Relations programmes could do for them and for society, and have recognised what it means to have an objective approach that tries to see the maladjustments, and develop better functioning and better understanding. As for the future of Public Relations in the United States, confidence is also expressed that the social forces that created this profession to supply a need of the times will undoubtedly work to expand it.

Scope In India

Looking at the conditions in India there is a deplorable lack of understanding between people belonging to different sections and groups. It may be due to the multiplicity of divisions and groups that form our Indian population. But all groups that make up our society must acknowledge that sound relationships between all parts of our society are important. Only by a common understanding of common goals and by working together can a democratic system be maintained. Public Relations activities play an important role in the adjustment of the component parts of society, one to another, and help to integrate one group of society into the broad pattern of which it is a part. We know that the rate of progress of our society does not proceed at an even rate. If it did, there would not be tensions and the differences existing today.

It is not possible in the smal space of this article to deal in greater detail about the tools and techniques of Public Relations or its major divisions. The progress made by the United States as a result of the large-scale application of this science and the consequent expansion of trade and commerce should serve as an example for our industrial leaders to devote greater importance to the subject. It has to be understood Public Relations provide society with an intellectual service based on education, training, personal responsibility, discretion, with techniques and methods approved by society.

Professions inevitably are an important part of a democratic society. And the potentialities of Public Relations for the progress and promotion of all forms of human activities must command the attention of educational and State authorities to recognise its value as a much-needed profession. For, it is the role of professions to aid in the maintenance, development and growth of a democratic society.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS RECEIVES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE OF DOL. 38, 990

OSLO (Norway), Oct. 31. (U.P.A.): The 1947 Nobel Peace Prize of dol. 38,990 was awarded to-day to the Society of Friends (Quakers).

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which selects the recipients of the prizes, announced the award The decision was reached in two committee meetings yesterday. The prize will be awarded in a ceremony at the Nobel Institute in Oslo, on December 10, the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the donor. The American Service Committee, in Philadelphia, and the Friends' Service Council, of London, will share the prize.

The London Council is described as the "expression of the social concern of the religious Society of Friends, in England." The Friends Service Committee is a similar group in the United States. As usual, the brief announcement of the award contained no details of the decision or the reasons for it.

The Quaker movement, the international name of which is the Society of Friends, was founded in the 17th century by an Englishman, George Fox, in protest against the religious leadership in England at that time. In its early days, the movement was subjected to persecutions, forcing some of its leaders to go to America. They were headed by William Penn. Besides religious activity, the Quakers gradually began to take up social work, such as relief. To-day, the organization is one of the world's leaders in the field of charity. As a pacifist movement, it has particularly concentrated on relief for war-harassed peoples.

Twenty individuals and institutions were proposed for the prize. Among them were Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, Mohandas K. Gandhi, of India, Alexandra Kollontay, Russian diplomat, Pope Pius, and Herbert Lehman, former Governor of New York. The proposal also made a decision to split the prize between Madame Kollontay and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

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India Scores Victory At U.N.O. On S.-W. African Issue

Territory To Be Placed Under Trusteeship

Mrs. Pandit's Spirited Attack On S. Africa's Stand

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Nov. 2. (Reuter): The Indian Resolution urging that South Africa should propose for the consideration by the next General Assembly a Trusteeship Agreement for S. W. Africa, was carried at the General Assembly yesterday by 41 votes to ten with four abstentions.

A Danish Amendment urging the submission of an agreement and expressing that South Africa "may find it possible to do so in time to enable the General Assembly to consider that agreement at the next season ofthe Assembly" was carried by 36 votes to nine with seven abstentions.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Leader of the Indian Delegation at the United Nations General Assembly, made a dramatic bid on behalf of the Indian Delegation after Doctor Evatt, Australia, had criticised the Indian and Danish proposals.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE'S TRIBUTE TO SMUTS

Dr. Evatt said, "The Assembly should be loathe to adopt the resolution either in one form or another but to accept in good faith what the Union of South Africa has done. It has gone a reasonable distance in acceding to the wishes of the Assembly." Dr. Evatt also paid tribute to General Smuts as "one of the pioneers of the League of Nations—one of the great leaders of the United Nations."

During the luncheon recess, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, decided, in view of the crucial air given to the debate by Dr. Evatt's intervention, both in the lobbies and the Assembly, that she herself would take up the fight personally for the passage of the Indian resolution. The Indian case was previously handled by Sir Maharaj Singh.

SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIM 'ASTOUNDING'

Mrs. Pandit, addressing the Assembly, declared that South Africa's claim that there was no moral obligation to place South-West Africa under Trusteeship was "astounding." "It is argued that there is neither moral nor legal obligation on the part of the Union Government to place South-West Africa under Trusteeship and that the stand taken by the Government of the Union is not open to question", she said.

"This, I want to emphasise in all seriousness is a view which will at one stroke undo the work of the last 30 years in the field of International Trusteeship and retard the progress that has been achieved."

Dr. Evatt had paid high tribute to General Smuts. "I fully share in that view that this organisation owes General Smuts a great deal. Dr. Evatt said we may safely leave the question to the wisdom and statesmanship of General Smuts. But, we are faced with issues which far transcend personal considerations. We must not, in our consideration for a great personality ignore the fate of hundreds of thousands of Africans in South-West Africa who look to this Assembly to safeguard their interests."

NEED FOR TRUSTEESHIP SUPERVISION

Mrs. Pandit said that the essence of the system of Mandates was to place certain backward peoples under the Guardianship of the League of Nations under supervision of the conscience of the world. "It is clear beyond doubt that the territories which were brought under the international system of supervision shall continue under such supervision till the peoples of the area were fit to take over responsibility of their own Government. Even the Union of South Africa, however grudgingly, recognises validity of this position by asserting that it proposes to administer South-West Africa in the spirit of the Mandate. "The spirit of the Mandate is international supervision. If, as they claim, they propose to administer in the spirit of the Mandate, why then do they wish to take shelter behind legal quibble. The Union Government have argued that there is neither legal nor moral obligation on them to place South-West Africa under Trusteeship. I do not claim to be a lawyer, but speaking purely from the commonsense point of view and with history of the last quarter of a century behind us, it seems to me an astounding statement to make in this Assembly before Nations of the World that no moral obligation exists in this matter."

SPIRIT OF CHARTER

"What would the Charter itself be but a medley of words were it not to be sustained by the spirit that lies behind it and which has inspired the peoples of the world to join together to solve their common problems".

Mrs. Pandit was applauded as she returned to her seat.

Sir Maharaja Singh said that Africans were awakening in West and East Africa and that "slowly but surely in South-West Africa there is a sore among them which will not be healed under the present conditions. Agitation is increasing and will increase".

VENDETTA AGAINST S. A.

The South-African Delegate, Mr. Harry Lawrence, in answer to this said, "I do not know whether those words were intended as a threat. I am very much concerned with the welfare of my country and when a delegate here goes out of his way to criticise domestic affairs of South Africa in the manner he did, to pillory South Africa and make statements which are demonstrably false and distorted and in some cases half truths and more than half truths I am not prepared to stand silent in this world forum".

"When this Delegate (Sir Maharaj Singh) is suddenly supplanted by the Commander of the Indian Forces (Mrs. Pandit) I surely cannot be blamed and the world will not be blamed for believing all this smacks of Indian vendetta against South Africa". After seven and a half hours debate, Sir Maharaj Singh went again to the rostrum to announce that India would accept the Danish resolution in view of the fact that two third majority was needed.

The Indian Delegation expressed great satisfaction at the clear victory for their case on the South-West African issue. At the end of the session Sir Maharaj Singh told Reuter "We are naturally pleased, but would have preferred the original resolution without the Danish Amendment".

The Indian resolution as amended by Denmark firmly maintained the General Assembly recommendation that South-West Africa be placed under Trusteeship and urged South-African Government to propose a Trusteeship Agreement in time for the next session of the General Assembly.

Following voted against the Indian resolution as amended by Denmark: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador Greece Nicaragua, Turkey, South Africa, and United Kingdom.

S.-W. AFRICAN PEOPLE OPPOSED TO TRUSTEESHIP

Lawrence's Reply To Rev. Scott

FLUSHING MEADOW (New York), Nov 1 (Reuter): Mr. Harry Lawrence, the South African Delegate to the United Nations, in a reply to a letter from the Rev. Michael Scott, the Unofficial Adviser to the Indian Delegation at the United Nations and spokesman of the people of South-West Africa, declared that the "overwhelming majority" of the inhabitants of South-West Africa were opposed to any form of Trusteeship System.

Rev. Scott had asked Mr. Lawrence to give some indications in his address to the General Assembly of the point of view of South Africans who, he said, wanted the Mandated Territory brought under the Trusteeship System.

In his answer, Mr. Lawrence wrote, "I have always assumed that the wishes of the indigenous population of South-West Africa should be paramount. "All evidence is that the overwhelming majority of such inhabitants are opposed to any form of Trusteeship."

INDONESIAN GOVT. FACES CRISIS

BATAVIA, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The Cabinet of Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, the Premier of the Indonesian Republican Government, is threatened with crisis, according to reports from the Republican capital of Jogjakarta.

This uneasiness is said to be caused by the latest demand of the powerful Islamic Party, Masjumi, for what it calls a "Zaken" (non-political) Cabinet, which will support an Indonesian Delegation to negotiate with the Three-Man Good Offices Committee, for settlement with the Dutch.

The leaders of the Masjumi Party deny that they intend to create a crisis.

CEASE FIRE ORDER MUST BE OBEYED

Security Council Asks Dutch & Indonesians To Refrain From Hostile Activities

FLUSHING MEADOWS, New York, Nov. 2 (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council passed an amended resolution yesterday on the Indonesian Dispute recommending that Dutch and Indonesian Republican Forces consult together now—either directly or through the United Nations Three-Nation Mediation Commission now in Java—to give immediate effect to the Cease-Fire Order.

The resolution asked both parties to refrain from activities or incitement to activities which contravene the Cease-Fire Order.

The United Nations Three-Nation Commission (Australia, Belgium and the United States) in Java was reported to be planning to fly today to Jogjakarta, the Republican Capital, for a second visit. The Commission is expected to spend two days in Jogjakarta.

RUSSIA'S SUPPORT TO INDONESIAN DEMANDS

Gromyko Attacks U. S. Policy Of Making U. N. Dutch Accomplice

FLUSHING MEADOWS, New York, Nov. 2 (Reuter): After more than a month of discussion, the United Nations Security Council last night put the Indonesian affair in the hands of a Sub-Committee, in an effort to reach agreement on a United States resolution which the Soviet delegate M. Andrei Gromyko, earlier in the day condemned as "one of the most shameful ever tabled".

Russia, supporting Indonesian Republican demands that Dutch troops should be withdrawn to positions they held on July 21, before police action began, accused the United States of trying to make the United Nations an "accomplice" of the Dutch by proposing that land held by the Dutch on August 4—when the Cease Fire Order was given—should be retained.

A Soviet proposal that troops be withdrawn to July 21 positions was defeated by a vote of five to one, with five absentions, Australia supporting Russia, and the Council decided to establish a draft Sub-Committee to consider amendments to the United States resolution.

Meanwhile, Batavia despatches reported further talks between members of the United Nations Three-Nation Mediation Commission and Dutch authorities in Batavia. They reported short but useful exchanges of ideas.

In Jogjakarta, the Indonesian Republic Prime Minister, Doctor Amir Sjarifudin, last night called on the Security Council for quick, resolute action, to prevent further bloodshed and destruction in Indonesia. He said if Dutch troops would withdraw to places they held before the police action began, his Government would be fully prepared to maintain law and order.

INDIA IS DIVIDED BUT NOT WORKERS

What Pakistan Delegate Said At I. L. O. Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (APD): Mr. A. M. Mallick, the leader of the Pakistan Workers' Delegation to the Asian Regional Conference of the ILO has issued the following statement: "My speech at the reception given by the All-India Trade Union Congress to the Workers' Delegation yesterday has been wrongly reported by a section of the press. What I said was that though today we have been politically divided; but the interests of the working classes the world over were one and 'workers of the world unite' is the slogan of the workers all over. India is divided but the workers are not divided. Let us hope that a day will come when we will again work here shoulder to shoulder like brothers.

U. S. Can Afford Marshall Aid To Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuter): The United States can afford the Marshall Plan for helping European recovery and it would be good for American business, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers informed him today.

After intensive study of the "impact of the Foreign Aid Programme on domestic economy", the Council produced a 112-page report. Releasing it tonight, President Truman stated: 'The Council of Economic Advisers reaches the conclusion that American economy can sustain the general impact of a new Foreign Aid Programme and there is no question of our general financial capacity to support such a programme".

Without making specific recommendations, the Council appeared to incline to the view that a substantial part of the United States contribution to European recovery should take the form of an outright gift. "To the extent that aid is provided through loans", the report said, "These can be repaid only through restoration of the export trade of other countries. This will expose American industry to added competition, a test which must be faced".

In the absence of a Foreign Aid Programme, the report said, shrinkage of United States exports would result in industrial paralysis in some countries, which would have serious effects both on United States Economy and on world stability.

Soviet To Release Brazilian Diplomats

MOSCOW, Nov. 1. (Reuter): Senor Pimental de Brandao, the former Brazilian Ambassador to Moscow and eight other Brazilians of his Embassy staff, are being released from surveillance and will be allowed to leave Moscow soon, it was announced here.

They were held as "hostages" for the safe departure of Soviet Diplomats from Brazil. Their departure from Moscow will synchronise with the departure of Soviet Diplomats from Brazil which recently broke off diplomatic relations with Russia.

UNARMED ARCHITECTS OF PROGRESSIVE INDIA

RANCHI, Oct. 30 (A. P. I.): Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Bihar, impressed upon members of the Armed Forces the new duties and loyalties that had been cast upon them in Free India, while addressing the men and officers of the Third Battalion of the Bihar Regiment today.

Shri Jairamdas said: "British rule came to an end on August 15. You and I became the citizens of Free India. It casts on you new loyalties to your country, to the cause of its peace and its progress. The lasting welfare of its great people, is your first and last loyalty. Yours is not a mere profession, a mere occupation, a mere avenue for earning livelihood. You are performing an important duty to the Nation. Yours is the honour to protect our country so that it may progress peacefully.

Mr. Jairamdas added: "The Army must above all be an indivisible whole, like the human body with its varied limbs. So despite provinces, communities, classes, let the Army be above all these and feel and act as one indivisible whole, loyal above all to its supreme unity and indivisibility. Thus will you put India on the foreground of the world's stage."

SLIGHT GAIN ON WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 31.

Improved support developed this morning erasing the irregularly lower tendencies ruling yesterday, and at today's outset, to result in gains of fractions to one point or more. The recovery was led by selected steels and oils while greater interest was also noticeable in papers, rails motors and coal minings. Bethlehem steel was aided by the proposal to split common stock, and standard oil of New Jersey benefited from the east coast price advances. The averages were industrials 181.37 and rails 48.75. Pollow through buying lacked volume and the market trend became cloudy when light selling spread throughout the list. The earlier extreme gains were reduced or eliminated in many cases and advances mostly covered one point but only on balance. The general market reaction to the spate of satisfactory corporate earnings and dividends is disappointing but observers consider it understandable in view of the confusion attendant upon the reconvening of Congress. There was no change in late dealings and the market closed irregular with the composite average rate showing only a slight gain.

American Telephone and Telegraph	156
Amerex Holding Co.	36-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Sinclair Oil	16-1/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Com	50-3/8
General Electric Co.	36-1/2
General Motors	59-5/8
Ingersol Rand	127 bid
International Nickel	28-1/4
National City Bank of New York	40-1/4
New York Central Rail Road	14
Socony vacuum Corporation	16-1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	101
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining	46
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	77-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-7/8

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, Nov. 1.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180; Quilandy 185/195; Fibre Garbled 140; Ungarbled 130; Cocoanuts Raw 135; Dry 155; Cocoanut Oil 410; Copra Office 270; Dilpasand 310; Madrasnottam 400; Pepper Wynaad 670; Country 650; Dry Ginger Chernad 275; Ernad 250; Coffee Robusta 96; Timber Pali 80/85; Jungle-wood 25/27; Vellapine 40/41; Benteak 40/45; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3/8; Teak 15/16; Rosewood 15/20.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Nov. 1.

December	32.42
January	32.39 bid
March	32.59
May	32.48
July	31.70
October	29.40 bid
December	29.10
March	28.65 bid

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK Nov. 1.

December	32.39
March	32.56
May	32.44
July	31.71
October	29.50 bid
Middling Spot	32.00

CHICAGO WHEAT

NEW YORK Nov. 1.

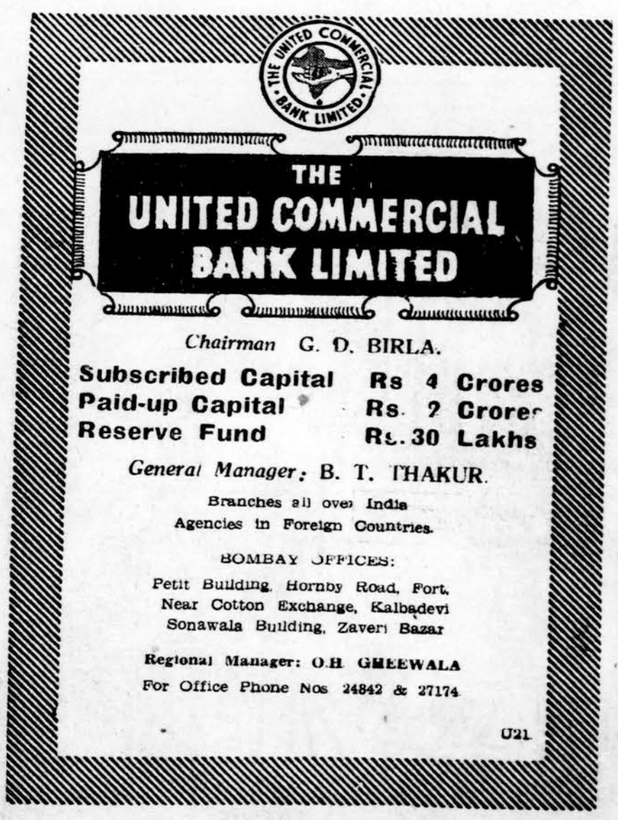
December	2.95-1/2 to 2.95-1/2
March	2.89-1/2 asked
May	283-3/4 to 2.83-1/4
July	2.48-3/4 to 2.49

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 360,000 shares Highest and lowest U.S. steel trading prices were 78-1/8 and 77-3/8 respectively.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	36-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-3/8
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Sinclair Oil	16
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	51-1/2
General Electric Co.	36-5/8
General Motors	60
Ingersol Rand	126
International Nickel	28-1/4
National City Bank of New York	40-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-1/8
Texas Corporation	58-1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	100
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining	45-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	77-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	23



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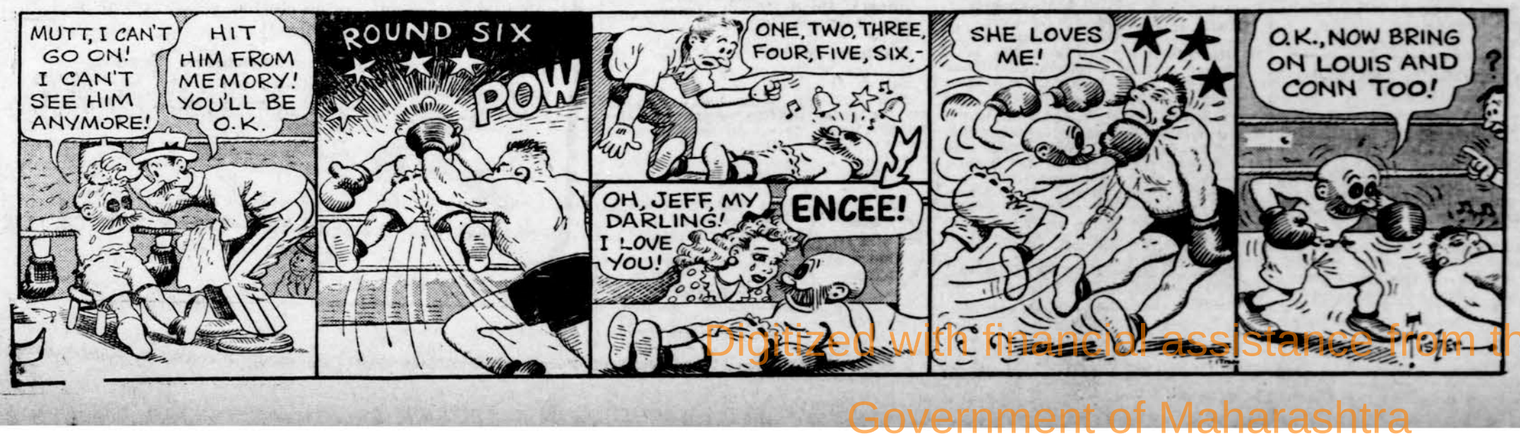
CHURCHILL TO LEAD ATTACK ON BURMA INDEPENDENCE BILL

LONDON, Nov 1 (Reuter): The wisdom of the British Labour Government's decision to transfer power to a sovereign independent Burma outside the Commonwealth will be challenged by Opposition Leader Winston Churchill and his followers on Wednesday when Parliament debates the Burma Independence Bill on its second reading, cables Reuter's political correspondent.

Unless there is a last-minute change of plan, Mr Churchill himself will lead the attack, which will extend also to the provisions of the Anglo-Burmese Treaty so far as they affect British interests in Burma.

It is clear that the Conservatives have yet to decide whether they will force their opposition to a vote, but the contingency is not ruled out.

MUTT AND JEFF—What's All That Bunk About The Weaker Sex BY BUD FISHER


MUTT, I CAN'T GO ON! I CAN'T SEE HIM ANYMORE!
HIT HIM FROM MEMORY! YOU'LL BE O.K.
ROUND SIX
POW
ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX.-
OH, JEFF, MY DARLING! I LOVE YOU!
ENCEE!
SHE LOVES ME!
O.K., NOW BRING ON LOUIS AND CONN TOO!

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduates with experience of social work amongst industrial workers. Pay Rs. 125/- plus dearness allowance. Apply Box No. 5898, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Parsees and Christians for Punjab, Sind and Hyderabad (Dn.) Branches of a leading Indian Bank. Salary according to qualifications and experience, minimum Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. Only experienced persons who can give satisfactory references need apply to Box No. 7347. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately diplomat Civil or Mechanical Engineers for a Structural Engineering Firm. Apply stating qualification and experience to Box No. 7342, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a local Textile Mills, an Assistant Time Keeper conversant with all the routines, Checking of Piece works, preparing musters and making necessary returns. One with at least five years experience of Timekeeping of Textile Mill should apply with copies of Certificates to Box No. 5882, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Managers and Clerks in Insurance and Banking Concern newly started. Honest, hardworking men need apply with terms to Box No. 7302, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat: Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are invited so as to reach the Principal by 15th November for the post of a Professor Lecturer in Persian in a leave vacancy for about three months during the second term. The selected candidate will have to join immediately. Scale: Professor—Rs. 200-10-350. Plus D.A. Lecturer—Rs. 130-10-200 Plus D.A. 5850

A trained Librarian in the grade Rs. 100-5-150 with dearness allowance. The minimum qualification required is a B.A. Degree with diploma in Library Science and some experience in Library management preferably in a College. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc. to the Principal, Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi by the 15th November, 1947. (5381A)

Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi. Wanted a Lecturer in History in the grade Rs. 150-10-250 with a dearness allowance of 17½%. The minimum qualification required is 1st Class M.A. Degree of an Indian University. The applicant will be expected to join as early as possible. Apply with copies of Certificates, etc. to the Principal by the 15th November, 1947. (5881)

Wanted a Clerk Matriculate, able to read, write and do correspondence in Gujarati well. Applicants should apply in his own handwriting with the copies of testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 5844, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Medical Representatives to sell Tinctures, specialities, chemicals, injectables, tablets, syrups, extracts, surgicals, etc. on lucrative terms. National Pure Drugs (India) Ltd., 31-A, Hara Lall Mitra Street, Baghbazar, Calcutta 3. 5747

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Ladies-Gents desiring acting-position—share in profit, investing Rs. 2,500 at least, in film line. Apply. Our agents will see you. Box No. 7296, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Specialised Professional Diploma Courses for Bank Officers, Company Secretaries, Accountants, and General Commerce etc. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road.

MEDICAL ADLET

God's Gift Medicine for Azma Rs. 1|5|- including V.P. charges. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462B

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000. Necessary advance payment for machineries already made. Delivery expected very soon. For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1682)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned posts from Nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile or persons of Indian descent or citizens of Indian States or citizens of Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of the Dominion of India.

POSTS, SCALE OF PAY AND PROSPECTS:— Two posts—one permanent and one temporary—of Second Engineer, S. "VIZAGAPATAM", at Vizagapatam Port, in the scale of Rs. 400-20-450+Rs. 50/- B.O.T. Allowance. Higher initial pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience and maximum will be offered to deserving candidates; plus Dearness Allowance and other allowances admissible under the Rules. It is to be clearly understood that such specially recruited staff will not be given the benefit of Central Pay Commission Scales when promulgated. Candidates with 1st Class B.O.T. will be eligible for promotion as Chief Engineer on Rs. 500-25-650 plus Rs. 100/- 1st Class B.O.T. Allowance.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Candidates should possess a 1st or 2nd Class B.O.T. Certificate and have at least 2 years' training on seagoing vessels or dredgers. Five years' experience as Marine Engineer in charge of a watch will be accepted as an equivalent qualification.

AGE:—Candidates should not exceed 35 years of age on 1-10-47 and ex-servicemen should not be more than 40 years on that date. Upper age limits relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates.

Government and Railway servants are also eligible to apply through their respective Heads of Departments. No relaxation to the qualifications stated in para 3 above will be made in case of Government or Railway servants. Other conditions being equal, sons of Railway employees will receive a measure of preferential consideration.

Candidates selected for appointment will have to undergo a prescribed Medical Test, and will have to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Dominion of India.

Applications should reach the Office of the Port Administrative Officer, Vizagapatam Port, Vizagapatam, not later than 20th November, 1947.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

FORT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER. (5894)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for the work of "Rebuilding South Abutment of the Meshwa Bridge No. 699 at mile 296¼ between Mehmedabad and Kanij Stations on the Baroda-Ahmedabad Section of this Railway." The whole work is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1,49,780/-.

2. Tenders should reach the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, not later than 12-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 17th day of November, (Monday) 1947.

3. Tender documents together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay, during Office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- only, which will not be refunded. Plans may be seen in the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway during Office hours on any working day and copies will be supplied if required at Rs. 10/- per set.

4. Only tenders on the specified form will be accepted and tenders must be accompanied by complete contract documents.

5. Tenders will be opened on 12-00 hours on 18th November, 1947 in the Office of the Chief Engineer.

J. S. BEARCROFT, Chief Engineer. (5874)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, invites tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Bamboos, Bamboo and Cane Baskets, Brooms Goa and Date, Cane dressed, Poles Nowgany, Straw Rice and Boards Loading required for the period 1st February, 1948 to 31st January, 1949. Tender Form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Rly. Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date Tuesday, the 25th November, 1947, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). 5892

INVESTMENT

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co., 1 British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one new or second hand pressing Machine for baling Cotton and Jute Please apply to Nawayuvak Industries Ltd., Strand Road, Chittagong with full particulars. 7330

PROPERTY EXCHANGE

Rental Offices & Big Godowns in Karachi for exchange with Bombay desires contract with SK, Care National Bank of India, Ltd., Delhi. (7339)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

2¾ Per Cent. LOAN, 1962

Available For Cash Subscriptions On The

15th NOVEMBER, 1947.

The Loan will be CLOSED without notice as soon as subscriptions amount to Rs. 40 crores, and in any case not later than the close of business on the 15th November, 1947.

Issue Price Rs. 100/-

For Every Rs. 100/-

(Nominal) of the loan applied for.

3½ per cent loan, 1947-50 notified for repayment on the 15th November, 1947 will also be accepted as subscriptions at Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 100/- (Nominal) tendered for conversion.

Applications will be receive at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Imperial Bank of India branches in India.

For full particulars, apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries. 5901

ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 56, Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of November, 1947 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1947.
(2) To declare a dividend on the Preference Shares.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE IS ALSO hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 19th day of November to 27th day of November, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, FOR K. U. ADVANI, LTD., K. U. ADVANI, Director. Secretaries.

Bombay, 31st October, 1947. 5896

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited, preferably from natives of the Province of Bombay, BEFORE 15-12-1947, for post of LECTURER in CIVIL ENGINEERING, College of Engineering, Poona. PAY: Rs. 170-500 PLUS cost of living allowance. AGE: Not less than 23 and ordinarily not more than 30 years on 1-2-1948, except for Bombay Government servants. Upper age limit may be relaxed. QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to those with 3 years' experience in construction of Civil Engineering Works and 2 years' experience in Town Planning in a responsible post. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to "Secretary Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will supply full details on request. 5893

TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS and the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1947 to SATURDAY the 6th December, 1947, both days inclusive.

Dated at Bombay, 31st October, 1947.

By Order of the Directors, TATA INDUSTRIES LTD., Managing Agents, J. D. CHOKSI, Director. 5890

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for the supply and installation of four electrically-driven pumping sets at the proposed sewage pumping station at Tulsi Pipe Line Road.

The tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 25th February, 1948.

Forms of tender, specification, Blue Print &c. will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rupees Five for each set.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, 30th October, 1947. 5895

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 14-11-47 for the supply of Split firewood at the Railway's Fuel Shops at Poona, Lonavla, Dehu Road, Dhond and Ahmednagar. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asstt. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway at Poona. 5887

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchases of Waste (Hard and Soft) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. I Mill and will be accepted up to 4 P.M. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1947, in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (5875)

NOTICE

FOUR COUNTRY CRAFTS built in 1944 and having following specifications are intended to be sold by Bhavnagar State Railway:

Country Craft	Maximum Loading Capacity
1. Ruwapari	About 137 Tons
2. Bhawani	About 135 Tons
3. Sihori	About 135 Tons
4. Khodiar	About 100 Tons

All these crafts are well built, fitted with necessary equipments and foremasts of Pannai wood, and are meant for carriage of cargo. Moreover, Craft Ruvapari has got decking arrangements for carrying passengers First three crafts are at present lying at Bhavnagar and the fourth craft Khodiar is at Revdanda.

Those interested in the purchase should communicate with the undersigned.

N. R. GREEN, Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para. (5879)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

INTIMATION having been received of the loss of Policy No. 61915 issued to Mr. DOLCHAND AMICHAND, a duplicate policy will be issued to the assured unless objection is lodged with the INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD. at its head office in Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay, within thirty days of this notice.

K. C. DESAI, General Manager.

Place Jher
Date 31st October, 1947. 5888

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC NOTICE
MUHARRAM FESTIVAL

IN VIEW of the approaching Muharram Festival, the public are hereby warned against erection of Mandaps or booths on streets without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act, and renders the person, responsible for the erection, liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring to erect mandaps etc. in connection with the Muharram on any street, whether waterbound or treated with bituminous material etc. should apply to the Special Engineer before the 14th November, 1947, when permission will be granted whenever feasible, free of charge on giving an undertaking that the holes made in the streets will be filled in, and the streets reinstated to their original condition to the satisfaction of the Special Engineer after the festival is over.

B. K. PATEL, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th October, 1947. 5886

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL TAYEB E. MASKATI, HASSANALI A. MALBARI, NOMANBHAI A. MALBARI, HATIMBHOY M. MALBARI and HATIM S. BASRAI, of Bombay Vora Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 19, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

The Schedule above referred to:— ALL that piece or parcel of land togetner with the nereditaments and premises situate at Dadar containing by admeasurement 4061.02 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the properties belonging to Khatri Abdul Rehman and Mancherji Framji Vakharia, on the South by the properties of Moorji Poonji, Babagji Bhagwat Kulkarni, Ratanshey Mancherji Dastoor, Kawasji Kawarana and others and Pallonji Kawasji Kawarana and others, on the East by Dadar Road, and on the West by the G.I.P. Railway and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Cadastral Survey No. 82 (Dadar Nalgaum Division) and the Books of the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Taxes, Bombay Municipality, under F Ward No. 523 (1) and Street No. 104, Dadar Road and is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1947.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys. (5889)

HIGH COURT
T. & I. J.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RATILAL TRIBHOWANDAS THAKKAR alias RATILAL TRIBHOWANDAS alias RATILAL TRIBHOWANDAS THACKER alias RATILAL T. THAKKAR, late a Merchant, carrying on business in the name of Ratilal & Co., of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at the time of his death at No. 1, Winter Road, Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

(1) CHUNILAL KRISHNALAL SAYTA and (2) JAMNADAS CHATRABHUJ THAKKAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus, and at 288, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors appointed according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

A. R. NARAYAN IYER, Sealer.

The 1st day of November, 1947. Messrs. HARIDAS AND CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. (5899)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of CLERK-TYPISTS in the Commission's office in the scale of Rs. 50-3-95 (subject to revision) plus dearness allowance. AGE: 18-25 years (28 years in the case of backward and intermediate classes including Muslims). Apply immediately to the SECRETARY, BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, P.W.D. SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, giving details regarding age, educational qualifications and previous experience, if any. 5900

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

IT IS NOTIFIED for information of all concerned that the OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEEP-SEA FISHING STATION, BOMBAY has been shifted from Old Custom House Yard, Bombay to 3rd Floor, BOTAWALLA CHAMBERS, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay with effect from MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1947.

Telephone No. 31847. 5891

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 3126 of 1947

RUSTAMJI P. MEHTA and others ..... Plaintiffs

v/s.

SYED ZAHIRUDDIN BOKHARI ..... Defendant

To SYED ZAHIRUDDIN BOKHARI, The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover possession of the Flat on the 3rd Floor, East Side, being Block No. IV in the Plaintiffs' premises at No. 12, Darabshah Road, Bombay, and compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at the rate of Rs. 160-13-0 per month as from 1st July, 1947, till possession of the premises is delivered to the Plaintiffs.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to cause an application to be entered by you within ten days from the date hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for possession and compensation for use and occupation as aforesaid.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, if you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the court for leave to defend the suit.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1947.

MEHTA LALJI & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. (5902)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of 125 Drums of Lubricating Oil, West and Coil, about 1350 sheets Strawboards, 1 Water Pump and 5 Aero-engines on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown near Wallace Flour Mill, 102, Managaon Rd., under instructions from the party concerned.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 3 c|s of Umbrellas of Indian and Italian cloth, Ladies and Gents, on FRIDAY, 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay at Our Auction Rooms, under instructions from M|s. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Sha Phoohaji Bhikhaji & Co., and on a|c and at the risk of M|s. Jai Hind Stores (of Meshana Station Road), the defaulting Purchasers.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of Large Lots of Furniture including Tables and Chairs, Almirahs, Teapoys, Rack File, Commodes, Rack Stationery Safe, Durries, Mattresses, Washhand Stands, Nelson Frame etc., etc. on THURSDAY, 6th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at S. D. O. F|s Yard, near Afghan Church, Colaba under instructions from the C.R.E. and the Garrison Engineer (Military), Bombay.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

In accordance with Sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, M|s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1947 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed 1 lot Jewellery; wearing apparel, Jari, and miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

QUININE

Sulphate Tablets ..... 5 grs.
100 Tablets ..... Rs. 6-0-0.
500 Tablets ..... Rs. 25-0-0.

AMERICAN DRUG CO.
Post Box No. 2157
CALCUTTA

CAUSES OF LUSTRELESS SKIN AND HAIR

is bad liver function associated with chronic constipation and absorption of toxin from the intestine. It is a danger signal for serious illness in future. Occasional use of Livergen assuredly restores the normal liver function.

WARNING!!

Don't gamble in mushroom shares. Buy Dividend paying shares and 5 Year Cash Savings Certificates yielding 7-1/2 p.c. interest. Particulars free from Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi.

You can furnish your home with Jaykay fabrics as regards curtains, sofa covers, bed-sheets bed-covers, towels, table-cloths, without much difficulty or waiting too long!

Available in all shades and textures. Send for your minimum requirements to:

Jaykay FABRICS

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPG & WVG CO. LIMITED
BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY.

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